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CAUCASUS SEES MANY CHANGES IN POPULATION

Mountainous Territory of Kavkaz Is Region Full of Color

AT ONE TIME IT WAS LAND OF CHIVALRY

Three Main Peoples Each Possesses Its Own Cultural Autonomy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIFLIS, Georgia, U. S. S. R.—The Caucasus, or Kavkaz, as the Russians call the mountainous territory between the Black and the Caspian Seas, is certainly one of the most colorful regions in the Soviet Union.

The fact that it has always been one of the main roads of transit for migratory peoples, moving from Asia into Europe is reflected in the extraordinarily varied character of the population. The races of the Caucasus, counting in the non-Russian peoples who live both north and south of the main Caucasian mountain range, scarcely exceed 8,000,000; but among these 8,000,000 people there are several score nationalities and almost as many languages.

The Caucasus has resounded to the drums and tramplings of innumerable migrations and conquests; and each newly arrived people or army added a new strain to the many-colored racial fabric of the country. In the West Caucasus Byzantine influence is to be found in architecture, in songs, in costumes, while in the East Caucasus one can often imagine oneself in the neighboring land of Persia.

Land of Romance

The Caucasus has been an endless source of romance in Russian literature. Pushkin and Lermontov in poetry and Tolstoy in his early prose writings have conveyed the oriental charm of a land where, amid the snowy mountains, men rode and fought and dealt with each other with something of the punctilio of medieval knights, while the women hid their dark beauty behind veils. The conquest of the Caucasus, which lasted over a considerable part of the nineteenth century, was a major operation in Russian military history.

Today these formerly primitive mountainous countries are changing in character and customs even faster, perhaps, than most other parts of the Soviet Union. The first and most obvious change is in the sphere of nationality policy. Before the Revolution Russian rule in the Caucasus

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Extremists Win Many Seats in Reich Elections

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The civic elections which took place in Berlin and various other parts of the Reich resulted in gains by the extreme parties, the Fascists, the Hitler Party and the Communists.

These municipal elections are interesting in so far as they have clearly proved the dissatisfaction of a majority of the population with the present coalition, notably in the matter of improved housing conditions in Berlin which are continually promised but not fulfilled. The consequence is a strong falling off of Democrats and Social Democrats. It also proves that Dr. Hungenberg and his party of German Nationalists are losing much support and that the so-called red majority remains.

BERLIN (AP)—An official provisional count of the ballots cast in the municipal elections here showed substantial gains by the Communists and Fascists. It was estimated that 77 per cent of the electorate had voted and about 10,000 votes were required for each mandate of the party.

The probable composition of the Berlin Municipal Council compared with the standing of the parties after the 1925 election follows:

	1929	1925
Socialists	66	75
Communists	57	43
Nationalists	41	47
Peoples Party	15	14
Democrats	14	21
Fascists	13	—
Economic Party	11	10
Centrists	3	8

FINLAND REJECTS PROHIBITION CHANGE

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP) — A proposal by Justice Nordgren of the Supreme Court that the prohibition law which has been in effect for 10 years be terminated has been rejected by his colleagues on the high bench.

The Supreme Court has the power to propose alteration in existing laws.

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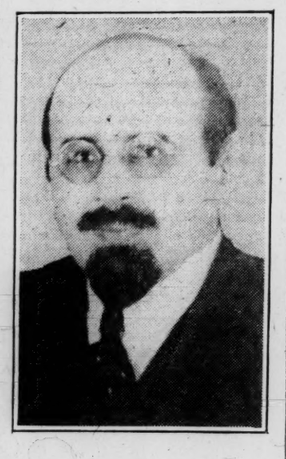

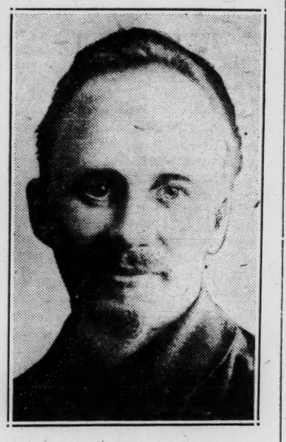

Upper—Gregory Sokolnikoff, Selected as Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain. Lower—Nikolai Bukharin, Expelled From Communist Party's Political Bureau (Bain News Service).

Stalin Expels Soviet Leader of Opposition

Envoy Named for London Post Skilled in Trade and Financial Fields

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The plenary session of the Communist Party's central committees, headed by Joseph Stalin, which has just ended here, decreed complete elimination from its ranks of so-called Right opposition, headed by Nikolai Bukharin.

It passed a resolution declaring the propaganda views of the Right are opportunism, and reconcilation with this body is incompatible with its remaining in the ranks of the party.

The resolution with practically identical phrasing was a prelude to mass expulsion of Trotzkyites from the party two years ago. The plenary session expelled Bukharin from its political bureau or inner steering committee of nine members which guides deliberations of the larger central committee, and warned other leaders of the Right opposition, namely Premier A. I. Rykoff and Mikhail Tomsky, former head of Soviet trade unions, that "in event of the least effort on their part to continue their struggle against decision of the executive committee of the Communist International and Central Committee of the Communist Party, the party will not hesitate to apply to them corresponding action."

Rykoff is a member of the Right opposition and the action lends added significance to the appointment last spring of Nikolai Sirtsov as Premier of the All-Russian Soviet Federative Republic. Since that time Sirtosov made far more speeches and generally evinced more political activity than Rykoff.

This means that the plenary session, sweeping aside right opposition criticism, has decided to continue in intensified form its policies for the rapid industrialization of the coun-

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Ortiz Rubio Elected to Presidency of Mexico; Charge of Fraud Made

Supporter of Calles Policies Victor in Eventful Contest by Heavy Plurality

Wins at Mexican Polls

PASCUAL ORTIZ RUBIO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Pascual Ortiz Rubio has been overwhelmingly elected President of Mexico. Headquarters for Jose Vasconcelos, candidate of the Anti-Re-electionist Party, charged supporters of Ortiz Rubio had taken charge of voting booths, and through force and intimidation prevented tens of thousands from voting. Nineteen persons were reported killed.

Headquarters for the Revolutionary Party, which supported the candidacy of Ortiz Rubio, denied any but legitimate conditions had prevailed. They explained they had taken charge of voting booths under the Mexican law, which says the first nine voters arriving at a booth shall control it.

The successful candidate, who has been civil engineer and soldier as well as politician, spent election day at his home in the village of Uruapam, Mishoacan.

Vasconcelos was said here to have passed election day at San Blas, Sinaloa. There was no confirmation that he would carry into effect frequent threats of himself and partisans to set himself up as the rightfully elected president and maintain his claims by force.

Mexican officials professed to be satisfied at what was called a "comparatively quiet election day." Cavalry and infantry contingents paraded streets of the principal cities, rushing quickly in answer to frequent emergency calls and proba-

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DAWES TO GET FRENCH VIEWS ON CONFERENCE

U. S. Ambassador Speaks Before British Institute of Journalists

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The United States Ambassador to Great Britain, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, left for France, where he is the guest of an old army comrade and friend, General Payot, commander of the 13th Army Corps, at Clermont-Ferrand for a few days. No political significance is attached to General Dawes' departure, but it is believed that his visit will enable him to acquaint himself more fully with the French attitude toward the forthcoming five power conference. Observers here are wondering whether General Dawes may not include Italy in his present holiday before coming back to London.

General Dawes, upon his return to his post after his visit to the United States, delivered an address to the British Institute of Journalists, wherein he retold the story of the United States and British naval parity negotiations and showed how success had been reached by "taking one thing at a time." Referring to the complication of the problems concerned, General Dawes said:

"Series of Separate Bonfires"

"Had this series of technical questions been discussed publicly by a general body composed of both naval technicians and statesmen of the two countries, instead of being dealt with one at the time and in the order determined by the principals—the President and the Prime Minister were advised separately by their naval staffs—in my judgment no agreement would have been reached.

"The appearance to the public at least would have been a general and destructive conflagration involving parity as to the whole structure of the 2,400,000 aggregate naval tonnage dealt with.

"As a matter of fact there was at no time any general conflagration, but instead a series of separate bonfires, each one of which, sometimes laboriously but always locally, conscientiously and quietly was extinguished by those who had built it, and this was always done before the next bonfire was started."

Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, responding referred to the undertaking between the two great English-speaking democracies as the foundation of world peace.

Scheme of Disarmament

"If that understanding," he said, "can be translated into agreements or treaties to be subscribed by other naval powers, and if when that agreement has been reached by the whole

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HOOVER INSISTS ON CIVIL POWER AT NAVY 'CONFAB'

Does Not Agree With Navy Man That Set Plan Must Be Adhered To

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The extent to which President Hoover is determined that the American delegation to the London Naval Conference shall be dominated by the civilian point of view is indicated by the information that he is prepared to forgo the presence of a high naval officer as a member of the American party unless the later is willing to accept the Administration's policy.

The officer in question is Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones who was navy adviser at the unsuccessful Geneva Naval Conference in 1927. The President and Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, are said to be anxious to have Admiral Jones one of the American representatives of the London conference, but are not prepared to sacrifice one iota of their policy to win his acquiescence.

Should Admiral Jones not go to the conference his place will be filled, it is said, by Rear Admiral Richard H. Jackson of the General Board, who is reported as being in full accord with the President's naval policy.

The question as to Admiral Jones' participation in the conference arises out of two problems raised by him. The first, although it is said it is considered as secondary by him, is the question of his rank. Being a retired officer, his rank as Rear Admiral makes him junior to Admiral W. V. Pratt, commander-in-chief of the United States Fleet, who will be head of the country's naval group at the London meeting.

Having been an official adviser to the Geneva conference and Admiral Pratt's senior while in active service, it is said that Admiral Jones is reluctant to return to Europe in a subordinate position. Being on the retired list, his presence cannot be commanded, as is the case of the other officer.

But more important than this question of seniority and the actual issue at stake, is Admiral Jones's reported insistence that the American delegation formulate a definite naval plan before going to London and agree to adhere to it without modification. Such a course is naturally wholly contrary to the President's policy.

The attitude of the Administration is that such a course would lead inevitably to failure of the London conference, as the basically same point of view resulted in the breaking up of the Geneva gathering.

It is reported that Admiral Jones put his demands in the form of an insistence that he be given freedom of action at the conference, a status which would have meant that he would have had the same authority as the official delegates, a scope and rank which none of the American naval officers will hold.

The United States Navy men go to the conference only in the capacity of technical advisers and not as delegates. This is in accord with the President's policy from the very start, that naval limitations and reduction was a problem for civilians to deal with and not for professional military men to negotiate on.

Judge Deplores Low Standards of Public Speech in New Zealand

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—From time to time the press calls attention to the low standard of public speaking in New Zealand. The subject has again been brought before the public by a recent outspoken address by Mr. Justice MacGregor, one of the Supreme Court judges.

"The standard of public speaking in New Zealand is at present deplorably low," said Mr. Justic MacGregor. "Of the making of speeches there seems to be no end. Public speech in this Dominion may be rich in quantity, but it is certainly poor in quality." The judge went on to give advice to speakers. Whereas, he said, those who sang in public frequently devoted years to the study of voice production, most would-be public orators appeared to neglect almost entirely this indispensable training. Then it was also necessary to have ideas to impart, and to clothe them in appropriate language.

Mr. Justice MacGregor admitted that real oratory could not be expected from "commonplace people," but all who desired to become even passable public speakers must assiduously study and practice the rules of the game. Tersely and crudely put, these rules were, "Stand up, speak up, and shut up." The last was the one most commonly broken by would-be orators.

Mr. Justic MacGregor said that the advent of broadcasting increased the importance of good speech. Whereas in the old days an orator might address at most some thousands, his audience now might number millions. Many an indifferent voice sounded well on the air, but it was all the more important that the thoughts and ideas thus transmitted to the multitude should be good in themselves, and should also be couched in pure and scholarly English, not disfigured by faults in style or pronunciation.

Prof. Maxwell Walker, of the Auckland University College, who is an elocutionist of note, recently suggested that when the proposed new Fine Arts establishment was added to the college, there should be provision for the teaching of correct speech. At present there is no such provision in any of the university colleges.

MARC TSIRIMOKOS SPEAKER AT ATHENS

ATHENS (AP) — The Chamber of Deputies has reassembled, re-electing Speaker Marc Tsirimokos.

The Royalist Party continued its obstention from voting because the Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, last June nominated General Gonatas, who headed the revolutionary Government of 1922, as a Minister.

TREASURY SURPLUS IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile (U. P.)—A surplus of $4,749,144 in the budget for the first 10 months of this year is announced by the Treasury Department. The budget called for an expenditure of $76,135,666, while collections amounted to $80,884,700.

SMUTS DECRIES BREAKING UP OF TRIBAL SYSTEM

South African Statesman for 'Segregation' as Solution of Color Problem

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—General Smuts, former Prime Minister of South Africa, in his third and concluding Rhodes Memorial lecture at Oxford, said that the native tribal system in Africa is disintegrating everywhere. "Missionaries," he said, "must share the blame with administrators. The fight against native religious ideas has been no less destructive than the deposition of native chiefs and the institution of European organs of government."

General Smuts went on to show that very encouraging results were obtained wherever tribal authority had been able to continue to manage its own affairs under the agency of the chiefs. He took as an illustration what had been happening in Cape Colony, where the system had been followed of restoring direct native rule in tribal affairs at the same time that individual land tenure had been substituted for communal cultivation.

Better Native Conditions

General Smuts, referring to the improvement in native conditions that has resulted in this area, went on to say: "A sense of pride in their institutions and in their own administration is rapidly developing and, along with valuable experience in administration and public affairs, they are also acquiring a due sense of responsibility, and, where mistakes are made, they feel satisfied they have only themselves to blame."

General Smuts said he looked forward to the time when "the whole native population of South Africa would be in charge of its own local affairs under general white supervision, and in this way they will get outlet for their political administration, their energies and ambitions, which will give them reliable training for eventful participation in a wider sphere of public life."

He went on; "In the new plan there is, what is called in South Africa, 'segregation'—separate institutions for the two elements of the population, living in their own separate areas. Separate institutions involve territorial segregation, white and black. If they lived mixed up together, it is not practicable to sort them out under separate institutions

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Bulgaria Starts Agitation Against War Payments

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Bulgaria has begun a nationwide open protest against the heavy burden of war reparation. At 10 o'clock the bells of all the churches began ringing, whereupon all autos, street cars and other vehicles immediately stopped, factories ceased work, the iron shutters of all the stores were rolled down with a clatter as the doors were also closed.

Work was discontinued for 15 minutes only, but the stores and shops remained closed for two hours. The people gathered in public halls and city squares where, after speeches explaining Bulgaria's difficult financial situation adopted resolutions calling upon "the conscience of the civilized world" to bring about a reduction of the reparation burden.

Although the Government persistently declines to supply any information regarding the proposals made to Bulgaria by the experts commission on eastern reparation, sitting in Paris, it is reported that Bulgaria is being asked to pay $2,500,000 annually for 36 years. Since Bulgaria had no part in beginning the war, and since after losing territory paying large indemnities in kind to ex-enemies' countries, the whole impoverished nation considers the imposition of reparations an unjust and dangerous measure, forced on the vanquished by the victors.

They say it is virtually a continuation of the war upon new generations. Reparation more than any other act of the ex-enemies, it is said, is arousing the nationalistic militaristic feelings of the people.

Colombia Abrogates Free Trade Clause

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador. (By U. P.) —Formal notification that the Colombian Government had abrogated the twelfth clause of the commercial treaty between Colombia and Ecuador, which provides for free trade between the two countries in certain remote border provinces, has been delivered to the Ecuador Government at Quito by the Argentine minister. Diplomatic relations between Colombia and Ecuador have been disrupted for some time.

The free trade clause in the Colombo-Ecuador treaty was originally inserted in the agreement to facilitate trade in the border provinces which have little or no communication with the remainder of their own countries. The agreement specified that nationally produced articles would be subject to duty free exportation.

The Colombian Government, it is understood, charges that a number of Ecuadorean firms are shipping foreign manufactured goods across the border without paying duty in violation of the treaty.

BUSINESS HEADS BACK HOOVER IN FINDING CONDITIONS SOUND DESPITE COLLAPSE OF STOCKS

Earnings Up, Orders Good, Few Cancellations, Reports American Industry

LEADERS GIVE DIRECT REVIEW OF PROSPECT

Look for Easier Money and New Activity as Result of Released Funds

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Business and industrial leaders in the United States have opened their books and made public concrete evidence of the high level of the Nation's economic activity in response to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor.

The frankness of the replies is a direct contribution to the welfare of the country in allaying any unfounded apprehension resulting from the stock market depression.

The Monitor's telegram follows:

In effort to allay fear, which appears largely responsible for stock market panic, The Christian Science Monitor is opening its columns to heads of outstanding corporations for frank statements of conditions in their companies. Constructive information from your books bearing on your business during recent months mentioning earnings, assets, cancellations of orders and outlook would be welcome. The combined views of business leaders from all parts of the United States is invited and will be given world-wide circulation in special issues of the Monitor designed to help restore confidence and stability. Please wire statement.

Some of the replies follow and others will be published Nov. 19 and 20.

Baltimore & Ohio

By DANIEL WILLARD, *President*

Statements concerning earnings and expenses of railroads are published currently through Interstate Commerce Commission. We expect that Baltimore & Ohio earnings, both gross and net, will be larger this year than they were the year before. We have canceled no orders and do not expect to.

The report of 180 Class I railroads, including 16 switching and terminal companies, for September, 1929, to the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows gross earnings of $566,719,557, compared with $556,916,838, an increase of $9,803,719. Gross earnings for the first nine months of 1929 totaled $4,775,112,965, compared with gross for the like period of 1928 of $4,541,847,582, an increase of $233,265,383 or 5.1 per cent.

Net operating earnings of the same roads for September of this year were $133,898,015, compared with $134,491,321, a decrease of $593,306. Net operating revenue for the nine months totaled $960,078,700, compared with $820,572,952 for the corresponding period of 1928, an increase of $139,505,748 or 17 per cent.

Ley & Co., Inc.

By F. T. LEY, *President*

Account of business on books largest in our history excepting only that of the war period. Earnings this year estimated to be 40 to 50 per cent in excess of any previous year. We have had no cancellations and no prospects of any. Too early for me to appraise effect of stock market collapse except I feel very positive that mortgage money which in recent months has been very scarce and dear will in very near future be plentiful and cheap. This, of course, will facilitate and help construction enterprises.

Armour & Co.

By F. EDSON WHITE, *President*

Armour & Company's fiscal year ended Nov. 2, and while the last few months of the packing year were not as good as the previous ones, results already tabulated show that preferred dividends have been more than earned.

The new year's business has started off well and the volume of products sold during the first two weeks greatly exceeds the volume sold for the same period a year ago. We have no evidence of our business having been affected adversely by the recent happenings in the stock market. This, however, is not surprising.

Meat is an indispensable part of the diet, and the less that the consumer has to spend the greater the proportion which is used for the purchase of meat. The immediate prospects for the coming year are good.

California Packing Corp.

By R. I. BENTLEY, *President*

Our sales for this fiscal year compared with a year ago to date are slightly less on canned fruits because of light crops due to severe frosts. Sales on canned vegetables are in excess of last year.

Our aggregate of volume is practically equal to the previous sea-

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Secretary of Commerce Declares Business Is Sound

ROBERT P. LAMONT

In response to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, made the following statement from Washington:

The soundness of the commercial structure of the Nation is clearly indicated in the statements of President Hoover and information previously given out from the Department of Commerce.

Figures from the Census Bureau show no increase in inventories at this time, nor any increase in commodity prices over those of a year ago. It would appear from this that the business situation is pretty well taken care of.

Hoover to Link All Trades in Great Revival

Co-ordination of Move in All Business Sought in Group Parleys

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — With governmental agencies at his direction busily engaged in formulating plans for the release of the economic resources they control and influence, President Hoover set in motion another phase of his "prosperity maintenance" program, which looks to obtaining the same results from industry and business.

To this end he has revised his original plan of a general preliminary conference of business leaders and has called a series of group meetings, at which steps will be initiated looking to the co-ordination of activities within each industry, between the various industries and lastly between them and the Government.

The first group conference takes place Nov. 19, when a group of railroad executives meet with the President to talk over the situation.

These transportation leaders later convene in their annual convention in Chicago, where it is expected they will follow up in a practical way the plans outlined to them by the President.

On Nov. 20, with Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, the President meets with officials of the United States Chamber of Commerce and industrial, business and distribution leaders. On Nov. 21, with Arthur Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, the President confers with heads of farm organizations. On a date yet to be fixed, labor leaders will be in conference with him and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Other specialized groups will also be called in later conference.

Gets Prompt Response

From every quarter the President has received prompt response and the heartiest co-operation in his program of "continued business progress." From industry and business have come assurances of support and

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University of Chicago

How it has brought "town and gown" together in highly practical social researches will be told in connection with the inauguration of President Robert M. Hutchins

Tomorrow

Freeing of Capital Tied Up in Securities Market Declared to Be Boon

LOWER INTEREST RATE TO AID CONSTRUCTION

Nearly All Lines Busy on Orders and Plan for Continued Activity

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The dynamic progress of business and industry in the United States is continuing virtually undisturbed by the sweeping fluctuations in the stock market.

This conclusion, evidencing an unfailing measure of confidence in the fundamental economic situation, is drawn by business and industrial leaders in many lines and in all parts of the Nation in response to an inquiry from The Christian Science Monitor.

While some are cautious, and point to the possibility of a temporary slowing up in some lines, especially in the luxury classification, all are unanimous that this would be only for a brief period.

The statements of the executives are based upon evidence from their own books and upon intimate knowledge of conditions in the lines of activity in which they are engaged.

Prepare for Busy Future

The replies disclose not only strong fiscal conditions in every major business classification, but indicate that preparations for the forthcoming year are being made with the expectation of a continuing high level of activity.

Heads of large corporations from New England to the Pacific Northwest took exactly the position of President Hoover who, in his formal statement, expressed "confidence in the economic future and basic strength of business."

Many of the reports stress the fact that the decline in the stock market will release huge sums for building construction and plant expansion. During the period that funds have been tied up in the stock market interest rates were high on building mortgages and other construction financing. The pouring of cheaper money into this field is expected to release building programs which were held in abeyance during the period of high money rates.

This change in the situation is expected to aid the construction industry which, during the last few years, has faced a slackening of activity. The undertaking of new construction work is viewed as dovetailing with President Hoover's program for the stabilization of the economic situation by the fostering of plant expansion and public construction work.

In practically every major field from which replies to the Monitor have come, business organizations and manufacturers report earnings equivalent to or exceeding last year. Many of them report the best period in their history.

Cancellations Not Many

Any apprehension that the depression in the stock market might cause some cancellation of orders and contracts appears from the replies to have been unjustified. Throughout most of the telegraphic reports, runs the phrase: "We have had no cancellations and expect none." Although some lines have witnessed fairly wide price reductions, these are regarded as due to seasonal changes or to balancing of demand and production which bears but little relation to stock market conditions.

A representative corporation in the steel industry reports one of the best periods in the industry in the last decade. Many steel companies allied with the transportation industry report better conditions than have obtained for several years while spokesmen for the railroads themselves recall that the net earnings of class one railroads for the first nine months of the year were 17 per cent above 1928.

In the metals industries, not including the railroads, one company reports its 1928 earnings have been doubled, another that it is proceeding at a record pace while a third, one of the outstanding companies of its kind, points to the retirement of large blocks of senior securities.

Chain Stores Add to Business

Chain stores report important gains, one with its October sales establishing a new record which was 21 per cent above the month 1928. Another has been gaining at the rate of 4 per cent a month during the stock-market depression, while a third has shown gains of 17 per cent in the last ten months.

Leading oil companies report activities equal to or ahead of last year. Both coal and electric power industries show upward moves, with one company in the latter class reporting a record month in October. The boot and shoe industry, according to representative firms, is prospering, with several companies setting new production records.

The frankness of business leaders, emphasized in their willingness to quote concrete facts on the situation of their companies, is regarded as an important factor in the restoration of public confidence.

ROSENWALD AIDS FEDERAL SURVEY INTO EDUCATION

$100,000 Made Available to Study Government's Duty in School Matters

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Julius Rosenwald Fund has made available to the National Advisory Committee on Education $100,000, to conduct a survey of the duties of the Federal Government toward education.

At the same time Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced that Dr. Henry Suzzallo, former president of the University of Washington, would be the director of the survey. Dr. Suzzallo is now making a study of graduate education for the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Learning.

The groundwork is being laid so that the National Advisory Committee on Education may meet Secretary Wilbur's challenge in appointing it to provide the Government with "the proper chart to steer our educational course."

The chairman of the Advisory Committee, Charles R. Mann, has revealed that it will seek to obtain reliable information "concerning the 20,000,000 young people who are out of school." He said much data was available concerning the 16,000,000 in school, and their problems also will engage attention. The information will be used for conclusions "concerning the degree and kind of growth young America is getting from present experience."

"Every corner of the United States will be touched by the committee in its comprehensive endeavor."

President Hoover has directed all Cabinet members to appoint representatives in their departments, whose work touches upon education, to confer with the advisory committee.

A committee named by the National Association of State Universities to co-operate, includes F. L. McVey, president University of Kentucky; W. A. Jessup, president University of Iowa, and David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois. A resolution indorsing the project has been adopted by the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, which also will appoint a co-operating committee.

A basic outline for the study formulated by the advisory committee showed five educational functions for the Federal Government were agreed on unanimously, as follows:

"Gather, compile, interpret, and disseminate adequate statistics of national scope at all levels of education.

"Conduct research on basic educational problems of national significance.

"Maintain an adequate library of education works and make it accessible to the public.

"Maintain a legislative digest and information service to which state legislatures could look for information concerning the laws of other states and of foreign countries concerning education.

"Furnish experts on request to cooperate in state or community surveys in education.

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Socialists to Stick to Established Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — A coalition movement urged by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the New York Community Church and chairman of the non-partisan committee that supported Norman Thomas, Socialist Mayoralty candidate in the recent municipal election, to bring together Socialists, voters from the old line parties who are dissatisfied with their organizations' leadership and Independents has been rejected.

Mr. Holmes urged the party "to make the appeal to all classes and creeds"; to give up its name, because "with such a name we cannot hope to win," and to sacrifice part of the Socialist program. The giving up of its name was "a small price to ask of the Socialist Party," he said, as "you will then get nine-tenths of your bargain struck."

"Norman Thomas would not take the mayoralty on a golden platter on such terms," Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, replied.

"Nor on a silver one, either," supplemented Mr. Thomas. "I am not absolutely against changing the name of our party, but I put myself in the position of a young lady. I would fain change my name, but before doing so I would want to know something about the gentleman. I would at least want to know his name."

NUMBER OF RADIO STATIONS REDUCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the first time since the Federal Radio Commission was established the number of radiocasting stations is under 600. The number has decreased from 733 to 594, according to a revised list, just issued. The rush to get on the air was still under way when the commission assumed authority Feb. 23, 1927; but since then many of the companies have found radiocasting less lucrative than expected and have dropped out, while the commission has licensed comparatively few new stations. Nearly all radio listeners feel conditions are immensely improved by the change, the commissioners believe.

BOLIVIAN TIN MINERS SEEK GOVERNMENT AID

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—The Mine Operators' Association has made the following suggestions to the Secretary of Treasury, as a means of preventing general suspension of operations, due to the low price of tin:

The present taxes on the mining industry are a burden; the Government should authorize a salary reduction of 30 per cent for miners; the Government should ask the railroads to lower their freight rates for mining products, while the price of tin is below a certain set figure.

IRIGOYEN SUPPORTERS WIN IN BUENOS AIRES

LA PLATA, Arg. (By U. P.)—Nereo Crovetto and Juan Garralda were nominated candidates for governor and vice-governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, at the Radical convention held here. Both candidates are supporters of Hipolito Irigoyen, President.

Crovetto is president of the National Mortgage Bank and Garralda a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Buenos Aires Province.

PRESIDENT'S ARTIST ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—Tade Styka, Polish portrait painter, who has been commissioned by his Government to paint President Hoover, arrived on the Berengaria en route to Washington. The portrait, when finished, will be hung in the House of Parliament at Warsaw, in commemoration of President Hoover's post-war activities in Poland.

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MORE TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES CALLED BIG NEED

Views of Capital, Labor and Religion Compared in Seminar

Closer contacts between employer and employee as a means of promoting labor stability was emphasized by speakers at the Industrial Relations Conference and Seminar held under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches. Prof. John Calder of Springfield College took the worker's viewpoint, Herbert O. Stetson, secretary of Associated Industries of Massachusetts, viewed the situation from the employer's angle, and Hubert C. Herring, secretary of the Department of Social Research of the Congregational Education Society, spoke on "What Religion Demands."

The natural desire of normal people is to be happily busy, Professor Calder said. The conditions under which people live affect that desire, and for this reason a responsibility rests upon industry to improve those conditions so far as is possible. The larger possibilities of the training of workers have hardly begun to be utilized, he said, and until they are the natural desires and aspirations of the employee will be under suppression.

Rising Tide of Unionism

There is a rising tide of industrial unionism apparent, he said, which is gaining for the worker a more prominent place in the industrial picture. Recent occurrences, he added, have brought home to the social conscience the basic reason why men work indifferently is lack of harmonious contact between the worker and the employer.

Profit in business is fundamental only, Mr. Stetson said, until the business is securely established financially. Then the training and improvement of the welfare of the employee becomes fundamental. This education he said, should be conducted by a special department devoted solely to the interests of the employee. Along with this, he advocated an easy well-defined means of contact between the worker and the men at the head.

Ability and Training Count

"I do not know of any deadline in industry, relative to age," Mr. Stetson continued. "First of all, ability and training stand out. I know of only a very few cases in business where a man has been laid off because of age and not given anotner position by his concern for which he may be better fitted and which would provide for his daily living requirements. I want to particularly stress the fact that business is very humane on this point, despite very definite discussions recently to the contrary.

Mr. Stetson said that the employee has been handicapped in any desire he may have because in the larger plants, he comes only casually in contact with his employer and in smaller plants because of the constant struggle of the business as well as the employee for existence. Where ever adjustment is needed in any business concern, he pointed out, it is usually a result of too much single personality. The adjustment could be made, he said, by devising a means whereby the requisite number of personalities could guide the destinies of the business. It is not an economical problem, he concluded, but a humane one.

SLUMP IS EXPECTED IN PIEDMONT DISTRICT

SPARTANBURG, S. C. (AP)—Other textile mills in the Piedmont section of South Carolina at an early date are expected to follow the lead of a dozen mills in Spartanburg County, which announced a reduction in working time to four days a week.

The action was in accordance with a decision reached here last week by more than 60 mill executives of the narrow sheeting and print cloth groups of the Cotton Textile Institute to curtail the output of that class of goods. Reduction in the individual mills will range from 27 to 30 per cent, officials said.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO CURB ILLITERACY

WASHINGTON (AP)—An advisory committee on national illiteracy was appointed by Secretary Wilbur, after the list had been approved by President Hoover. The first meeting of the new committee, which will make an exhaustive study of the illiteracy problem, will be at the Interior Department Dec. 7.

The committeemen are: Dr. William John Cooper, commissioner of education; Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler of Virginia, Dr. A. Caswell Ellis of Ohio, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart of Kentucky, J. H. Harris of Louisiana, Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, Glenn Frank of Wisconsin, Dr. John H. Finley, New York; Dr. C. R. Mann, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. E. Winship, Massachusetts; Lorado Taft, Illinois; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Florida; John W. Abercrombie, Alabama; M. L. Brittain, Georgia; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Pennsylvania; Herbert S. Houston, New York; Henry Goddard Leach, New York; Dr. Rufus W. Weaver, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Frank Cody, Michigan; R. A. Nestos, North Dakota, and Mrs. Marvin Bristol Rosenbury of Wisconsin.

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Russo-Chinese Clash Occurs at Manchuli

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Reuter's dispatch from Harbin states that engagements lasting through the greater part of Nov. 17 had taken place between Chinese and Russian forces at Manchuli and Chalanor.

The reports said the Chinese Eastern Railway had been cut 15 miles east of Manchuli. Dispatches of Kuomin, official Chinese news agency, from Harbin, received here a few hours previous to the Reuter advices, reported Soviet airplanes over Manchuli. This report said the Soviet forces had mounted 20 heavy guns on the Manchurian-Siberia border and trained them on Manchuli.

The Kuomin dispatch also said: "Mongolian forces, recruited by the Soviets in outer Mongolia for the purpose of invading Manchuria, refused to attack Chinese forces."

A Kuomin report from Mukden said that "as the Soviets have increased their forces along the border, Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, is sending 6000 reinforcements, divided between Manchuli and Pogranichnaya."

Another Kuomin report from Harbin said the Soviet forces had bombarded the Moho gold mines on the extreme northwest Heilungkiang border, causing considerable damage to property and injuries to several workmen.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN TO HONOR ELIHU ROOT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—On Nov. 26 the National Academy of Design will present its president's gold medal to Elihu Root in recognition of his distinguished services to the fine arts. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, will attend.

An anonymous gift has made the new academy medal possible, and Mr. Root will be the first to receive it. It will be presented when occasion requires and will be given to citizens of other countries as well as of the United States. An artist, by significant accomplishment, or a layman, by a noteworthy contribution, may become eligible. The medal was designed by Robert Aitken, American sculptor.

VOTERS RESENT LOBBYIST DEAL, FULLER ASSERTS

New England Politicians Hard Hit by Expose, Former Governor Believes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Several "budding candidates for office in Massachusetts will be automatically eliminated," as a result of disclosures made in the recent tariff lobby investigation hearings in Washington, according to Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts, who has just arrived on the Leviathan from a trip to England, France and Spain.

Mr. Fuller refused to answer questions regarding the coming senatorial campaign, but gave the impression that he had been thinking about it.

"I have been out of touch with politics for some time," he said, "and therefore, I am disinclined to make any comment or to fire off now any of the ammunition that has accumulated during my absence. I shall keep that for the next election."

Mr. Fuller referred to the lobby investigating inquiry and declared that "Senator (Hiram) Bingham's dilemma in being discovered in such intimate association with those seeking tariff concessions, would automatically eliminate several budding candidates in Massachusetts."

"I am sure the people of Massachusetts will realize what a blow Senator Bingham's exposure was to New England interests," he said, "and the wisdom and necessity of nominating for the office of Senator one who is independent of the interests seeking concessions—a man who can be fair and unprejudiced and uncontrolled."

Discussing the recent break in the stock market, Mr. Fuller voiced his confidence in the soundness of business conditions generally.

"I am confident that fundamental business conditions are sound," he said. "The brakes should have been applied to speculation earlier. Now we know that the Federal Reserve should have been even more drastic and severe in their effort to check inflation."

Among others on board the Leviathan were Gen. John J. Pershing and two French transatlantic fliers —Armand Lotti and Rene Letevre.

CUBA RECEIVES NEW U. S. AMBASSADOR

HAVANA (AP)—Harry F. Guggenheim, new United States Ambassador to Cuba, arrived here Nov. 18 from Key West aboard a chartered plane of the Pan-American Airways, Inc. He was accompanied by his wife, Charlotte Guggenheim.

The Ambassador was greeted by a large number of Cuban officials and the staff of the American Embassy at an informal and unofficial reception. Ambassador and Mrs. Guggenheim spent only a few minutes at Columbia airfield before going to their hotel in Havana.

Dr. Hibben's Name Off Fascist Rolls

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, who was made an honorary member of the Fascist League last year, has asked to be dropped from the membership list following reports that unauthorized use had been made of his name in support of Fascist propaganda, it has just been learned here.

Dr. Hibben said that the only reason for his action was that he did not know enough about the activities of the League to feel that he could sponsor them. He declined to discuss the uses which had been made of his name, but one incident was made public here by Dr. Charles Fama, prominent New York anti-Fascist.

The Italian press, Dr. Fama said, published accounts of a speech made in Rome by Giovanni Paterno, inspector-general of the Fascist League in New Jersey, in which he said that "most every university president in the United States has not only become convinced of the logic of Fascism, but they have also become members of the Fascist League of North America, including President Hibben of Princeton University."

MEMORIAL BUILDING AT ALBANY PROPOSED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A proposal advanced by a Twenty-seventh division committee headed by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, for a $1,000,000 World War Memorial on Capitol Hill here has received indorsements of several military leaders and state officials.

Col. William M. Acheson, chief engineer of the State Department of Public Works, suggested that the proposed structure be used to house the State's large geologic and other collections, as well as for relics of the war.

PRAGUE STUDENTS EJECT FOREIGNERS

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (AP)—Serious rioting took place at Prague University today when the Nationalist students ejected the Jewish Socialist and foreign students from the lecture rooms and stopped the lectures.

Later the Nationalists formed a procession in the streets, during which collisions occurred and a number of Socialists, Jews and foreigners were injured. The police dispersed the rioters and the rector closed the university for two days.

VETERANS' INSURANCE DIVIDEND INCREASED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Payment of approximately $7,000,000 in dividends to veterans who hold Government insurance policies is announced by Frank T. Hines, director of the Veterans Bureau, after a call on President Hoover.

"This is an increase of approximately $1,200,000 over the amount paid in dividends last year," Mr. Hines said.

TINKHAM OFFERS ACT TO LEGALIZE TRADE MERGERS

Declares Antitrust Law Hinders Legitimate Combinations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A bill to confer additional powers on the Federal Trade Commission so that business mergers and consolidations could be legalized notwithstanding the Sherman Anti-Trust law is proposed by George Holden Tinkham (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

"For some time the attention of the country has been directed to the merger and consolidation of large business, industrial and banking interests," said Mr. Tinkham. "Some of the mergers have reached a financial size never heretofore attained.

"The framers of the Sherman Anti-Trust law found it impossible precisely to define the prohibited acts and were forced to use general terms, believing that the courts would build up a body of law which could be amended or modified as experience rendered necessary. Almost 40 years have passed and there has been no change in the generality of its prohibitions.

"Many business enterprbises acting upon the advice of competent counsel, have organized their affairs, in good faith, and issued stocks and bonds which came into the hands of innocent purchasers for value, only to find after the lapse of years that under more recent court decisions their organization offended against the act, their stock and bond issues were illegal, and that they had subjected themselves to the penal provisions of the statute. Such uncertainty with such injurious consequences should be removed without further delay. Until a recent period, the Department of Justice at Washington declined to advise as to whether or not a proposed orogan-ization so offended. Under the Coolidge Administration, the department did not hesitate to advise as to the legality of proposed organizations, but it is stated that this practice is to be discontinued.

"The Federal Trade Commission, a government agency already in existence, for the purpose of dealing with business questions, could well be empowered to ascertain facts and decide advance questions," Mr. Tinkham asserted.

I. C. C. TO HEAR NEW TRUNK LINE PLAN AGAIN

WASHINGTON (AP)—An interstate commerce commission order gives to the New York, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company, a charter corporation sponsored by L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson system, the right to present again at a hearing in Washington beginning Dec. 17, evidence on its project looking to construction of a new trunk line railroad from east to west across Pennsylvania.

The proposal was advanced several years ago by Mr. Loree, the railroad corporation concerned together with some rights of way and engineering survey data being at that time property of the estate of the late E. H. Harriman. The Pennsylvania, New York Central and other operating roads strongly opposed the grant of a right to proceed and tentative reports to the commission in summarizing the investigation were adverse.

'HOOKEY' PLAYERS TO FACE 'JUDGE'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Boys who play "hookey" from school will be tried hereafter before a special tribunal set up by the Department of Education, with Miss Rosabel E. Hall, chief attendance officer, as judge. All pupils who fail to attend class for any reason will appear before her.

Miss Hall's court, it is announced, is not designed to punish, but to inquire into the circumstances of each case and apply corrective measures with a view to preventing more serious delinquencies.

NAVY RECRUITING CUT BY DISARMAMENT TALK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Disarmament discussion is affecting naval recruiting, according to Lieut. Maurice J. Strong, in charge of the Albany district naval recruiting office.

"Recently," he said, "applications from five young men wishing to join the navy had to be rejected because the applicants' references refused to indorse the enlistment. The reason in every instance was that disarmament negotiations will be so successful that a navy will not be required."

EIGHT MORE COLLEGES ON APPROVED LIST

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of American Universities has added eight institutions to its approved list of universities and colleges, it is announced. The additions are:

University of Denver; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; Hendrix-Henderson College, Conway, Ark.; St. Louis University, St. Louis; Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga.; Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C.

19 Pappins Are En Route From Russia to Californian Farm in a Motortruck

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — When next the census taker comes to the village of Dunskoy, Russia, his task will not be a heavy one, for most of Dunskoy's population has just landed at Ellis Island from the steamship Rochambeau. The party consisted of Timothes Pappin, Mrs. Pappin and 17 other Pappins, ranging in size from very young children to grown men. They are en route to California.

Vary in size the Pappins might, but in enthusiasm at having landed in America they were as one. Thirty days ago, they were tilling the soil of Russia, and 30 days hence they hope to be raising vegetables for the California market.

A twentieth member of the Pappin family owns and operates a farm there, it was explained, and he is waiting in New York with a small automobile truck, purchased solely for the purpose of transporting his kin across the United States. Railroad fare of $1800 or more was not to be thought of, and the truck can be used on the Pappin farm.

The erstwhile patriarch of Dunskoy, with a majority of that little village billowing enthusiastically around him, formed a sight upon the pier. The entire family was dressed in its Sunday best, which was a very colorful best, indeed.

Following the example of Mr. Pappin Sr., the men wore full black trousers tucked into high black boots, and brilliantly embroidered smocks, finely made, while the women of the family wore shawls of many colors and long, wide skirts.

Although the Pappins had to pass a night on Ellis Island, immigration officials have indicated that their papers are all in order, and that they are free to continue their voyage to California, pushing westward by easy stages, as did the earliest of California's pioneers.

GREETING PRECEDENT SET AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON (AP) — Something new in convention procedure engaged capital attention with word that, instead of seeking a reception by President Hoover as is the prevalent custom, the Master Photo Finishers of America communicated greetings to him by mail.

The letter expressed hope that other conventions would do likewise to eliminate "a grave drain upon the President's time." Wishing Mr. Hoover "a happy and successful administration," the unusual epistle was signed by A. J. Cunningham of Utica, N. Y., newly-elected president of the organization; and Fred Mayer of Portland, Ore., the retiring head.

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MINIMUM WAGE NEED FOR GIRLS IN NEW YORK $25

Proper Housing Conference Seeks Means of Adding to Workers' Income

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A girl cannot support herself on less than $25 a week today in New York City, is the consensus of delegates to the twentieth annual two-day conference on housing problems, just opened at the Hotel Pennsylvania, under auspices of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls.

The question of wages in relation to room rents is the chief topic before the conference as one of the prime factors in the housing problem of business girls. Miss Frances Perkins, State Commissioner of the Department of Labor; Howard Riegelman, counsel for the State Housing Board; Mrs. Angelika W. Frink, chairman of the room registry section of the Welfare Council, and Miss Leila T. Newcomb, executive secretary of the Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, are among the speakers.

Miss Perkins declared at the luncheon at which the conference opened that thousands of working women are not paid enough for their services to enable them to live comfortably unless they are subsidized by their families, by friends, or by some agency, and characterized as "parasite industries" concerns which pay insufficient wage.

There is "something wrong with the economic machine, else the worker out of what she produces could buy back at least enough to feed and house herself," Miss Perkins charged.

"Figures compiled by the Bureau of Women in Industry of the State Department of Labor in 1929 indicate that for a room and three meals a day in New York City, it costs a girl at the very least $14.69 a week," she said. "This is for the two essentials, food and a room only, and does not allow for clothes or even carfare. At the same time, the current beginner's wage offered varies from $13 to $15 a week. And so we have a problem."

Food, clothing and a roof are necessary for subsistence, Miss Perkins continued, and a girl "should have of these sufficient quantity and good enough quality to insure, first of all, well-being, and after that security—that is, some assurance that the means of subsistence will not be withdrawn." These things, she added, are "outside the requirements which lend zest to living after eight drab hours at the mechanized occupations which characterize modern industry."

Miss Perkins said that the survey by the bureau had revealed that, broadly speaking, a room in a private house costs $6, $8, $10, or $12 a week. She mentioned subsidized clubs in which a girl may get room and board—two meals a day, with three on Sundays and holidays—for from $6.50 to $10 a week, but added that in many of these, private rooms are not provided.

It was easier, Miss Perkins said, for the bureau to compile figures on what the average girl must spend on housing than for food or clothes, due to her well-known tendency to economize on food in order to have better and more attractive raiment. However, from a comparison of figures in 12 eating places, the average breakfast of many working girls was found to cost 24 cents, lunch 40 cents, and dinner 53 cents, or a total outlay for food of $1.17 a day.

In the matter of wages, from figures obtained from the records of the Manhattan office of the state employment service during the first week of September and from the want "ads" of one of the New York newspapers for Sept. 9, 10 and 11, Miss Perkins quoted the lowest full-time wage, offered for clerks and typists, as $7 to $9 a week, and "starting salaries" from this to $25 a week. In rare instances the amount rose to $30 or $35 a week, with the average around $15.

In contrast, Miss Perkins quoted the budget compiled by the Bureau of Municipal Research, which stipulates for a single woman living alone in Manhattan a weekly income of $19.70, and to that compiled in 1926 by the National Industrial Conferenc Board, which found $19.92 weekly necessary to cover the "average minimum cost of maintaining a fair, American standard of living for a single female office worker living apart from a group in New York City."

Metropolitan Gets Old English Furniture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Among the late accessions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art are recently purchased examples of late eighteenth century English furniture in Adams, Hepplewhite and Sheraton styles. These include a commode "in the French taste," of mahogany, satinwood and rosewood, with inlays of holly, purple heart and boxwood, from the Viscount Leverhulme collection; a side table made for Carlton House; a settee and five chairs from Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, Eng.; a carved marble mantel and frame, in the Adam style, designed by Pergolesi, with a basket grate.

Other recent acquisitions include a fourth century B. C. Greek limestone relief with two figures; a fifteenth century gothic Spanish ceiling of painted pine, and the torso of an heroic female figure by Maillol. A memorial exhibition of the porcelain of Adelaide Alsop Robineau has been opened.

Three lectures are to be given on Southern Italian Art and Culture by Dr. Vittorio Macchioro of Naples. Albert Morton Lythgoe, curator of Egyptian art since 1906, has been appointed curator emeritus, and given a year's absence for travel and study in Europe. Herbert E. Winlock, director of the museum's Egyptian expedition, has been appointed curator of Egyptian art.

DRUNKEN MOTORIST FINED AND JAILED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Steps toward curbing drunken driving through imposing severer punishments have just been taken by two New York magistrates. In the New York City Traffic Court, Magistrate William C. Dodge, said he would send offenders to jail.

Magistrate Benjamin Marvin, in Long Island City Court, characterized the intoxicated automobile driver as being as dangerous as "an insane man with a revolver." He followed this statement by imposing a $500 fine and a 10-day jail sentence upon a taxicab driver brought before him on a drunken-driving charge.

Start Is Made to Melt Church Bells of Russia

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—An agitation has been started to melt down church bells in Russia for metal, and during the celebration of the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution bells were removed from 32 churches in the Pervomaisk district of Ukrainia. It is estimated that they will yield 10 tons of copper, bronze and silver.

U. S. MINISTER TO SIAM NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Arthur H. Geissler of Oklahoma, who has been Minister to Guatemala, was nominated by President Hoover today to be Minister to Siam.

Apples and—Peaches

Wide World

High School Girls of Martinsburg, W. Va., Turned Out in a Body to Help a Local Cannery Dispose of This Mountain of Apples. There Are Approximately 70,000 Bushels of Apples in the Pile, and They Are Canned at the Rate of 7000 Bushels Daily.

MOTHER'S VOICE CARRIED 12,000 MILES TO BYRD

Brother and Nephew Also Send Greetings Over Radio

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—A mother's voice from the executive mansion of the Old Dominion traveled more than 12,000 miles Nov. 16 to her boy encamped within the fringe of the south pole.

From the mansion house built by James Monroe, Mrs. Richard Evelyn Byrd Sr. joined her son, Governor Harry F. Byrd, her grandson, Harry F. Jr., and John Stewart Bryan, former president of the National Newspaper Publishers' Association, in sending greetings by radio to Commander Richard E. Byrd in Little America.

By the courtesy of the General Electric Company, and under the auspices of the Buffalo Evening News, the speakers talked over a telephone in connection with radio station WGY, Schenectady.

Mrs. Byrd, who followed the Governor of Virginia on the microphone, told her son that she had missed him "terribly," but that she "always had an abiding faith" in what he was doing. She said that she was "thrilled over the idea of your hearing my voice thousands of miles away."

Governor Byrd greeted his brother with an affectionate "Hello, Dick, old boy." He spoke of the progress of aviation in Virginia and gave his plans for making an aerial tour of the airports of the State.

"Hello, Uncle Dick," was the salutation of Harry F. Byrd Jr., who told Commander Byrd that he was busy at high school preparing himself to go to Virginia Military Institute.

FINNISH HUNGER STRIKE IS COMPLETE FIASCO

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Finnish Communistic "lands organization" declared a one-day general strike for all workmen except electricity, gas and water supply men, in sympathy with the Communist political prisoners in Ekenas, Abo Tvastehus now on hunger strike.

The result was a complete fiasco. Helsinfors was also quiet. As the large factories run but five days a week, the strike made no change in Stockholm. The city decided to reduce the community tax probably 20 per cent.

Girls Aid Cannery in Apple Disposal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARTINSBURG, W. Va.—Such a mountainous pile of apples accumulated on the property of a local cannery that girls from the high schools here turned out, en masse, to help dispose of them.

There were approximately 70,000 bushels of apples in the pile, which itself might well have been called "Apple Pie Ridge," after the district near here whence come the luscious West Virginia apples.

Apple Pie Ridge was famous for the flavor of its apples even back in colonial times, and George Washington himself, in several of his letters and other writings, prophesied a wonderful future horticulturally for the district. It was on this ridge that the culture of apples began in West Virginia with a single orchard of four acres. The apple crop of the State is now approximately 10,000,000 bushels yearly.

DIAMOND MILLS AT ANTWERP CLOSE

BRUSSELS (AP) — The diamond mills here and at Antwerp are closed for what is feared may be a long period of idleness as a consequence of cancellation of the usual Christmas orders from New York and London. The cancellations are the outgrowth of the financial crisis. Four thousand men are made idle by the shutdown.

As another result of the financial crisis 12 brokers were unable to meet their obligations. An emergency committee of bankers and brokers covered their losses to the extent of $250,000.

ONCE PARTNERS VIE TO BUILD HIGHEST

NEW YORK (AP)—Competing architects, once partners, have engaged in a contest for the tallest building. William Van Alen won by adding a 185-foot pinnacle to the top of the 68-story Chrysler Building, still under construction, making its total height 1030 feet. H. Craig Severance first seemed to be the victor when he made the 70-story bank of the Manhattan Company Building reach 925 feet by adding a 50-foot flagpole.

AMERICAN CARS SHOWN TO HAVE WIDENING FIELD

Foreign Market Found by Survey to Have Been Barely Scratched

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A survey of potential export markets for American automobiles has just been completed by the National Industrial Conference Bpard, giving an analysis of the utilization of automobiles in relation to population and available highways in various parts of the world. Results of the survey, the conference board reported, "would indicate immense possible expansion for the American automobile industry, which, through its mass production methods, has far outstripped its foreign competitors and has demonstrated that it can successfully compete with foreign automobile manufacturers not only in neutral markets, but even in their own markets."

The American continent has about four times as many motor vehicles as the rest of the world combined, and more than nine-tenths of all the 26,461,000 automobiles on the American continent are in the United States, the survey shows. Against the 24,630,000 in the United States, it was found, Europe has 4,138,000. In Asia there are 402,000, in Africa 290,000, and in Oceania 741,000.

For every 100,000 population, Europe has 706 automobiles and the United States has 20,525. In Asia there are only 40 for every 100,000 persons, in Africa 213 and in Oceania 8052.

"Roads are as old as civilization, and the European continent far outstrips the American with 639,000 miles, exclusive of city streets, as against 169,000 miles in the Americas, 150,000 of which are in the United States," the report says. "For every mile of surfaced road in the United States there are 164 cars, while in Europe there are only 6.5, in Asia 3.8, in Africa 16 and in Oceania 8.6."

Assuming the United States to be 100 per cent motorized, the conference board prepared an "index of automobilization" based on the present number of motor vehicles in use, the population and the vailable miles of surfaced roads.

With the United States at 100 per cent, in proportion to population, figures to rthe other continents were found to be as follows: Europe 3.8, Asia 0.2, Africa 1.0, Oceania 39.2, and America, without the United States, 8.1.

In proportion to surfaced roads, the figures were found to be: Europe 3.9, Asia 2.3, Africa 9.4, Oceania 5.2, and America, without the United States, 57.1.

Urban Real Estate Loans Increased

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — National banks reported $700,000,000 more in loans on urban real estate in the year ending June 30, 1929, than in 1926, according to Herbert U. Nelson, executive secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The figures are significant, Mr. Nelson said, in revealing that the enormous resources of the national banks are being made available in increasing amounts for home building and other real estate developments, and that the real estate mortgage is finding additional favor with members of the Federal Reserve System. He sees in the statistics a tribute to the soundness of urban real estate.

The McFadden Act, passed by Congress in February, 1925, permitted national banks to make five-year loans on real estate, instead of one year only. On June 30, 1926, the total amount of loans secured by real estate was $337,393,000. On June 30, 1929, the total was $1,104,220,000. Both figures are for loans on other than farm lands. The national banks reported $308,785,000 in farm land loans last June, in addition to the billion dollars on city property, Mr. Nelson declared.

ANGLO-ARGENTINE TARIFF CUTS

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Government has announced a reduction of 50 per cent in duties on fabrics and artificial silk imported from Great Britain in exchange for the removal of all duties in Great Britain on cereals, meat and butter imported from Argentina.

Yale Fellows Extending Research Into Fields of Obscure Subjects

Frontiers of Knowledge Being Pushed Back by Diligent Inquiry—36 Investigators to Study in Varied Lines—130 Other Grants Made

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—How the frontiers of knowledge are being pushed back by the researches of scholars is strikingly reflected in the announcement just made by Yale University of fellowships awarded to 36 students for work in little-explored fields.

Many by-ways of American history, which may prove to be significant highways, are being traced by a number of investigators. The Commonwealth Fund has sent six students from Great Britain to Yale, and three of them are working in American history under Prof. Charles M. Andrews. Miss Edith Edgar MacQueen, Ph.D. from St. Andrews' University, Scotland, is making a study of Scottish immigration to America in the eighteenth century. Miss Edith E. E. B. Thompson, also a Ph.D. from St. Andrews, is collecting material on the commercial relations of Scotland and America in the seventeenth century, and Miss Agnes Mary Whitson, M.A., University of Manchester, is studying the attitude of the West Indian Colonies to the Stamp Act, to the development of the crisis in the American Colonies and to the War of Independence.

On grants from the Sterling Foundation, four fellows have been enabled to go abroad to study historical sources in Great Britain and on the continent. Prof. Robert L. Calhoun is gathering information necessary to his book on Thomas Davidson. During the summer he visited the General Registry offices in Edinburgh, and the records of King's College, Aberdeen, and inspected various records in London.

Stanley McCrory Pargellis, Ph.D., Yale, is studying in London the relations between the British commanders-in-chief and the American colonies in the early years of the Seven Years War, for during many years the office was of far more than military importance. Dr. Pargellis is now studying the background of General Loudoun's life in Great Britain.

John Day, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, fellow of the American Academy in Rome and the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, is investigating with Prof. Michael I. Rostovtzeff, the well-known authority, economic life in Greece under the Roman Empire, as revealed in inscriptions. Cecil Victor Dean, a member of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is at Yale studying the poetry of the romantic revival, with special attention to Keats. Rabbi Chaim Kaplan, Ph. D., Yale, is reading pseudepigraphs from Rabbinic.

In addition to the 36 research fellowships, the university has awarded 130 fellowships and scholarships on Yale foundations to students who have not yet completed the requirements for the Ph.D. degree.

LISBON-INDIA FLIGHT PLANNED

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—Plans for a non-stop flight from Lisbon to India have been approved by the technical aviation committee. The men who will make the trip are Captain Tartaro and Lieutenant Pais

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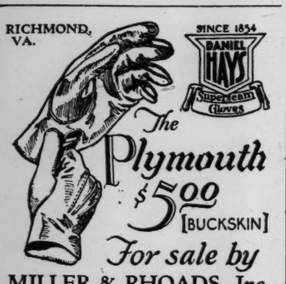

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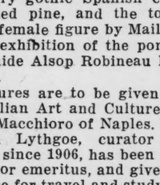

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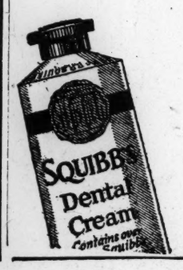

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BROOKS-BRIGHT ESSAY SUBJECT IS ANNOUNCED

School Children Will Write on Natural Resources—100,000 to Compete

More than 100,000 school children will soon be writing essays on the subject, "Are the natural resources of a country a national or an international responsibility?" it is estimated by the Brooks-Bright Foundation, under whose auspices a prize contest on that subject is being held.

Upon the conclusion of the enrollment period applications totaling 73,342 have already been counted, from 161 preparatory schools and high schools, but last-minute applications are so many that the foundation officers expect the final number to exceed 100,000.

Prizes for the winners will be a year's resident study abroad, with handsome sets of rare books as minor awards. As a result of last year's contest, four American boys are now studying abroad.

To assist contestants, the New York Public Library has prepared a bibliography of source books on international economics which are available to all the boys and girls enrolled.

New York, with 15,096 girls and boys from 18 schools, leads the Nation in participation. In the number of students entered, California, with 8846 students, is second in extent of interest. Pennsylvania's 17 schools, totaling 4252 pupils, places her next to New York in the number of competing units. In Connecticut 4867 boys and girls from 12 schools are in the contest, Ohio has 4120 and New Jersey 3988. New Jersey, however, with nine schools, is fourth in the number of schools enrolled.

That the movement is gaining strength particularly in the middle Atlantic states is evidenced in the decided increase of interest in that section. Last season 37 schools took part. This year there are 44. This is the greatest participation of any section in the country.

Forty schools from the Midwest are in the contest this year, 30 in the South, 28 in New England, and 18 in the far West.

British Dirigible Ends Long Flight

CARDINGTON, Eng. (AP) — The dirigible R-101 landed at its home port here late Nov. 18 after a test flight which lasted 31 hours and 35 minutes and carried it on a tour of the British Isles.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The state airship R-101 was engaged Nov. 18 upon its first long flight. The vessel left its mooring mast at Cardington at 10:30 a. m. Nov. 17 and flew north, passing over Hull at 2:30 p. m., shortly afterward flew over Howden, where its sister ship, R-100, is awaiting the only mooring mast in England which will be free when the R-101 has finished its tests.

Darkness had fallen when the airship passed over Edinburgh and Glasgow. Belfast was reached at 10:15 p. m. It then returned over the Irish Sea, Isle of Man and Blackpool. It then returned over the sea, reaching Dublin at 8 a. m., Nov. 18. It then went back over Holyhead and Chester, and at noon was heading for home at Cardington. Only the crew and experts were aboard.

Cedars Staple Crop in North Carolina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Red cedar trees that grow on the farms in certain sections of North Carolina can be made a source of profitable and steady income, according to R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College.

Mills for manufacturing red cedar lumber are maintained at Mebane, Hillsboro and Greensboro, where the plant is the largest of its kind in eastern America, Mr. Graeber said. Log markets are maintained at all three points, where farmers can sell their cedar timber throughout the year. Last year from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 52 cars of red cedar logs were loaded at Efland in Alamance County, he pointed out.

Landowners of central North Carolina would be wise in looking after the red cedar crop, harvesting the mature trees, keeping out fire and otherwise caring for their lands, Mr. Graeber declared. Red cedar grows rapidly and mixes well as a companion crop with hard woods, he added.

A few years ago, when the dry weather caused a practical failure of other crops in Alamance County, the harvesting of red cedar provided sustenance for the families of many landowners, and was a source of farm relief to many others who were better fixed financially.

Rosenstock Resigns Metropolitan Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Josef Rosenstock, who came to New York this fall Wiesbaden, Ger., to take over the German repertore at the Metropolitan Opera House, has resigned for personal reasons, it has just been announced by Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general director.

Simultaneously Mr. Gatti-Casazza said that Artur Bodanzky, who relinquished his baton at the Metropolitan last spring after 14 years in this service to become conductor for the Society of the Friends of Music, will return as guest conductor beginning with the week of Nov. 25. Mr. Bodanzky will remain for several years at the Metropolitan. It was known, however, that he had intended giving his whole time to the Friends of Music, which had signalized this fact with the most ambitious programs in its history.

Mr. Rosenstock, who was called to take over what is regarded as the most exacting branch of the activities of the Metropolitan at the age of 34, has conducted this season in "Die Meistersinger," "Die Walküre" and "Die Rosenkavalier." He was offered his contract with the Metropolitan while Kappelmeister at the Wiesbaden State Opera, where he succeeded Otto Klemperer in 1927.

A temporary cessation of his duties would not enable him to resume them, Mr. Rosenstock's letter of resignation said, and he asked, therefore, to be relieved of his contractual obligations.

In reply, Mr. Gatti-Casazza expressed his regret at what he called an "unpleasant surprise." He declared that Mr. Rosenstock's withdrawal not only prevented the conductor from showing fully his qualities to the New York public, who already appreciated him, but deprived him of Mr. Rosenstock's "intelligent and zealous co-operation."

Locksmiths Propose Licenses for Craft

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — Master locksmiths of this city are engaged in a nation-wide movement to co-operate with the police of various cities to declare war on unscrupulous locksmiths who make keys for criminals, and are urging the adoption of laws requiring all members of the craft to be licensed.

The action is similar to that taken by other chapters of an organization called the American Association of Master Locksmiths. Members of the local craft, in seeking police co-operation, explained how easy duplicate keys may be made from serial numbers. Any key, no matter how intricate, it was explained, may be copied and to illustrate the point, H. C. Hassler, secretary of the association, made a duplicate from a blank in 30 seconds after learning the serial number of the original key.

The association members suggest that in addition to a license, all members of the craft refuse to make keys from impressions in soap, wax or blotting paper, unless under conditions which are thoroughly investigated and that duplicate keys be made only after rigid investigation and with the police department being advised.

British Bar Admits Two American Women

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Misses Jessie Edson Hendrick and Katherine Mumford Hendrick, daughters of a New York judge, are among the five successful women law candidates who, with 99 men, entered Nov. 18 upon careers as English barristers.

Both the Misses Hendrick hold Bachelor of Art degrees from Oxford.

AMERICAS SEEK UNIFORM PORT REGULATIONS

Similar Customs Procedure Advocated to Remove Causes of Delay

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The work of the conference of representatives of the American republics in session here will be handled by two general committees, one dealing with customs and one with port problems.

The object of the conference is to obtain as great uniformity as is consistent with the laws of the several countries in the methods of collecting customs duties and charges; to remove causes of delay in handling shipments; and to provide for better port and terminal facilities to handle increasing trade among the Americas. It is blieved that exporters and importers, as well as the general public, will profit by simplification and standardization in customs and port rules and procedure.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Governing Board and of the United States Government.

Manuel C. Tellez, Mexican Ambassador and vice-chairman of the Governing Board, speaking at the opening session, said in part:

"It is evident that the apparent contraction of the world, due to the marvelous facilities of communication, urgently demands governmental action to expedite these communications in consonance with progress.

"There is no question that cannot be solved when those to whom its study is intrusted, as in the present case, approach it in an unprejudiced spirit, willing to serve a common interest."

The delegates to the conference are: Bolivia, Dr. Victor Sanchez Pena, Señor Manuel Soria Galvaro; Brazil, Paulo Coelho De Almeida and Vinicio Da Veiga, Consul in Baltimore; Colombia José Maria Coronado; Costa Rica, Tomas Soley y Guell and Modesto Martinez; Cuba, Dr. Miguel A. Varona and Armondo Roa; Dominican Republic, Francisco De Moya and Arturo Ricart; Ecuador, Carlos Mantilla; El Salvador, Dr. José Aviles; Guatemala, Findlay B. Howard and Dr. Ramiro Fernandes; Haiti, Paul Sales and Charles Vorbe; Honduras, Gen. Joaquin Bonilla and Gen. Mariano Bertrand Anduray; Mexico, Bernardo Iturriaga and Carlos Arroyo; Nicaragua, Dr. Vicente Vita; Panama, Ricardo J. Alfaro and Juan B. Chevalier; Paraguay, Pablo M. Ynsfran and Juan Vicente Ramirez; Peru, Eduardo Higginson, Consul, New York, and Enrique Marriot; Uruguay, Dr. Alfredo Nobel Ellauri; Venezuela, Nicolas Veloz Goilicoa and Luis Collpacheco; United States, F. X. A. Eble and H. S. Walker.

STAMPS FOR YULETIDE WEIGH OVER 300 TONS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Four billion stamps, totaling more than 300 tons in weight, have been prepared by post office officials, who said they anticipated a record-breaking Christmas trade. On the basis of advance orders, described as unusually heavy, they said this number of stamps would be needed, or 7 per cent more than used last year.

STATE LICENSE URGED FOR STOCK SALESMEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Licensing of all stock brokers and salesmen by the State, as are real estate and insurance brokers and agents, has just been recommended by Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, in an article in the New York State Bar Association Bulletin.

Mr. Ward said that bona-fide brokers and salesmen should not object to a state license plan, while information that would be required by the State might serve to drive out unprincipled dealers.

Illinois Moves to Make Flying Laws Stronger

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A course toward safe and orderly flying in Cook County and Chicago was charted by Maj. Ralph Royce of the Army Air Service, in his report to the county board after two months' work as an "aerial policeman."

Major Royce has now returned to his post as leader of the army's crack first pursuit group, at Selfridge Field, Michigan. In his report, he urged immediate action on four recommendations: Passage of necessary legislation; abolition of improper fields now operating in Cook County; continued inspection of planes and pilots by men already trained in that work; provision for further enforcement by an aerial division of the state highway police.

That Illinois officials intend to lose no time in following the road to safety as outlined is seen in the appointment by L. L. Emmerson, Governor, of an aero commision for the purpose of investigating air law and drawing up proposed legislation to be submitted at the next session of the Legislature. Maj. Reed Landis of Chicago, appointed chairman of the commission, announced that the Royce report would be used as a guide in promulgating the needed laws.

During his two months in Chicago, Major Royce also established an aviation glossary defining the legal meaning of flying terms, prepared an outline of the legislation he recommended, and submitted a detailed report of the 25 flying fields in Cook County he investigated.

Improper supervision was blamed by the major for the vast majority of airplane accidents.

"As soon as possible the State should make it imperative that all passengers and even planes be equipped with parachutes while flying," he said.

Of the 26 flying fields inspected, Major Royce gave several high ratings. Chicago's municipal airport received satisfactory rating with the provisions that it should be enlarged at once and student flying prohibited.

BANKERS' EXPOSITION CLOSED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Bankers' Industrial Exposition, organized in the spring of 1928 for the display of the latest mechanical devices for use in banking establishments and as a headquarters for visiting bankers, has closed its quarters in the Salmon Tower Building, according to information given out by the organization.

MODERN ROAD FOR VERA CRUZ

VERA CRUZ, Mexico (By U. P.)—Contract for construction of a cement and asphalt highway 70 miles long, between Jalapa and Vera Cruz, has been signed by the Governor of Vera Cruz. The highway will cost 17,000 pesos ($8500) per kilometer and will be the first modern roadway in the state.

NEW YORK PLANS SKYSCRAPER 100 STORIES IN AIR

Insurance Company Building 32 Floors Makes Ready to Go 68 More

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new peak of steel, concrete and glass may rise in the valley between the towering skyscrapers of lower Manhattan and those at midtown, it has just been learned. Announcing the erection of a 32-story building in Madison Square, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has made known that this structure may later be expanded upward as high as 100 stories.

Actual plans for a 100-story building have been drawn by the company's architects, Dan Everett Waid and Harvey Wiley Corbett, who were instructed to consider future possibilities, far beyond present business requirements. Save for a matter of height, Mr. Waid said, the two sets of plans are almost identical.

Although it is the 32-story building which will soon rise on the east side of the block bounded by Madison and Lexington Avenues, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets, it is the 100-story structure which is discussed in the company's announcement.

The plans submitted for such a building are characterized by the announcement as departing far from the traditional, and as perhaps forecasting "something of what urban architecture may become under the influence of rising land values and the pressure of economic necessity."

"Instead of placing windows as is customary, occupying less than 50 per cent of the whole surface and recessing these windows within masonry reveals, the architects propose," it was said, "that the entire surface between each steel support should be made of metal and glass, these surfaces being projected somewhat like a shallow bay window, glass being carried to the ceiling level to give the maximum of light."

Under such treatment, it was shown, there would be no visible masonry on the upper portion of the building. All of it would be inclosed entirely in metal and glass. And thus, with a marble exterior from the ground level up to the first set-back, the building would resemble a great metal and glass obelisk, set upon a pedestal of marble.

One of the principal problems encountered by the architects, it was said, was that of transporting in and out of the building the 30,000 employees who could work there. One solution was to have the first 13 floors serviced by moving stairs, as this system would substitute continuous flow for the intermittent service of elevators.

It was proposed that one bank of elevators would run directly from the ground to the thirteenth floor, making local stops thereafter to the thirty-second floor. From this point to the one-hundredth floor two more banks of 10 elevators each would service the building.

To provide additional parking space for automobiles, the architects planned to abolish the sidewalks on the side streets, and provde an arcade within the building line, entirely around the building.

WASHINGTON LETTERS INCLUDED IN ESTATE

NEW YORK (AP)—Autographed letters bearing the signatures of George Washington and other noted figures of the Revolution, comprised part of the estate of Mrs. Kate H. S. Bonner, who left an estate valued at $2,665,537 gross and $2,544,300 net, according to a transfer tax appraisal.

Seven autograph letters valued in all at $775 make up the collection. The highest value, $200 was placed on one signed "G. Washington" and addressed "Jno. Fras. Mercer, Esq." and dated "Mount Vernon, 6th November, 1786." Other letters bear the signatures of John Hancock, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

Chrysanthemums Bob at University Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—A sea of color has filled the greenhouses at the University of Illinois during the eighteenth annual Chrysanthemum Show.

In the entire exhibit there were 4800 plants among which were found 383 varities of the flower, 274 being small blossoms—pompons, a dwarf species sometimes called button chrysanthemums; anenemes, which have tubular petals in the center on a raised cushion, and singles, a daisy-like flower.

There were also 109 varieties of large flowers which measured from five to nine inches in diameter. About two-thirds of these were commercial types, while the other were raised merely for exhibition purposes.

Tomi Inonye, of Japan, a former student of floriculture at the university who is now in the florist businesn in his own country, shipped some of his species back, while others were received from the Imperial Garden at Tokyo.

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SOUTH DIRECTS STUDY TO NEEDS OF LEADERSHIP

Present Achievements Said to Deserve Wider Recognition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—Assembling representatives from faculties of the outstanding educational institutions in the South as well as men prominent in the economic and industrial life of the section, the Southeastern Economic and Political Science conferences recently convening here, simultaneously, included in their programs a significant and comprehensive study of the South's economic, industrial and governmental problems.

"The southerner alone can interpret and solve his own problems as the northerner alone can interpret his, and this is true of every section," Prof. I. R. Hudson of Vanderbilt University, who was elected president of the Southeastern Political Science group for the ensuing year, said in an interview. "There is a tendency today not only in other parts of the country but in the South itself to ignore whatever the South has done that is good. While we should point out her deficiencies, we should give her due credit. The main objectives of the political South conferences here is to develop young men with the time and ability to do the needed work of research in this field and to guide them in doing it."

Earl Dean Howard, of the faculty of Northwestern University and labor manager of Hart Schaffner & Marx, addressing the conference on labor management in industrial enterprises, said "Once a group of workers recognize their own unity of interest and begin to solidify their grievances it is inevitable that they shall be led to some course of action if the management recognizes the rights of the workmen to employment and reasonable livelihood."

Mr. Howard suggested that the mill men of Georgia begin a serious investigation of the causes of unrest in their section.

A need for more industrialization which would improve economic conditions for the farm were brought out by Thad Holt, director of the Alabama Industrial Board.

The history of the cast iron pipe industry was outlined by W. D. Moore, president of the American Pipe Iron Company, Birmingham, Ala., in whose opinion it is to the interest of the southern cast iron industries to have a high duty on pig iron, as they are located too far inland to use imported pig iron, and have manganese on the free list as it reduces the cost of manufacturing pig iron in this country. Mr. Moore predicted improved business conditions for the cast iron pipe manufacturers as a result of the recent stock market debacle, as it will improve the demand for municipal and public utility bond issues.

"In many respects Virginia now ranks among the most progressive states of the country in respect to her entire fiscal system," said T. R. Snavely of the University of Virginia in tracing the history of tax revision in his State. "The failure of the Government to keep step with business progress is nowhere more clearly illustrated than in the field of state and local taxation," he said, discussing the financial system of South Carolina.

Prof. K. H. Mills of Clemson College said: "With an estimated population of 1,864,000 the state and county government cost, which really includes many features of social and economic welfare as well as of more purely governmental activities, is about $5 per capita annually. The per capita cost for all purposes is about $20 in South Carolina."

The mayor council type of city government was discussed by George R. Sherrill of Clemson who said, "The final word has not yet been spoken as to the form of city government, but we are on the highway to better things."

How Golf May Be Played to Music of Bullfrogs and Crickets

Courtesy National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O.

Practice Golf Course in Cleveland.

Where a White Pigskin Is Better Than a Tan

Courtesy National Lamp Works, Cleveland, O.

Syracuse University Playing Football at Night Before 25,000 Spectators.

Electric Floodlights Do Away With Daytime's Limit for Sports

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

OUTDOOR sports are no longer a daytime or daylight pastime, but may be enjoyed late as well as early—to midnight if one desires. Some years ago the University of Cincinnati experimented with football at night. At first, football practice at Carson Field was performed under the beams of many floodlights set on tall poles about the field, making the field as light as day. The ordinary "pigskin" with its dark brown color was difficult of observation. One of the coaches bathed it in whitewash and christened it the "ghost ball." In the harsh interference it lost its pale color, and several successors with blanched sides followed so that the practice might go on (on the suits of the players as well). Practice at Carson Field was successful. Then football games followed. These were a success, in football prowess as well as in gate receipts. Countering floodlights prevented heavy shadows from the moving players, i.e., one floodlight's calcium glare would offset the glare of another across the field from it, thereby eliminating its opponent's casting shadows by means of the players. Generating their own power, the university made the cost of lighting the field so small as to be almost unnoticeable.

Since the inauguration of this night football practice, many other universities and colleges have taken up the idea and are following it out successfully.

Now comes the Edgewater Beach Hotel of Chicago with night tennis. Four red clay courts on the northern extremity of their property on Sheridan Road are used both day and night by tennis players. As late as 11:30 at night, passing motorists may see white-clad tennis players of both sexes serving, lobbing and backhanding the white tennis spheres with the same facility and speed as they display during daylight hours.

The lights there are placed before hooded reflectors and these shine at every possible angle, so that the ball is indeed easy to locate. These same lights are set upon iron poles about 20 to 25 feet in height, high enough to keep the entranced insect world away from the players. And there is a large crowd of observers at night; even larger than during the day.

Cleveland has made golf a night sport. The bullfrogs, locusts, cicadas and lightning bugs that inhabit the golf courses in this country and Canada are threatening to strike. In Cleveland there is an electric-lighted golf course in operation; a practice course laid out for shots of different distances from 50 to 275 yards. There are two 18-hole putting greens and a miniature nine-hole course complete, on which the longest drive is 60 yards. Incandescent lamps of 1000 watts illuminate the fields.

Every city of any size possesses outdoor swimming pools lighted with high-powered floodlights. Roque and croquet have been illuminated at night for some time. Chances are that baseball and polo, also other lesser outdoor sports will soon follow suit. Perhaps rowing and competitive athletic events may take place at night, instead of during the daylight hours, receiving a stimulant with the use of the high-powered electric lamp.

T. P. O'Connor Has Passed On

LONDON (AP) — Thomas Power O'Connor, known as "Tay Pay" and "Father of the House of Commons" has passed on.

O'Connor saw one of the greatest dreams of his life fulfilled—Ireland free. He always was a Nationalist, but he did not express hatred for England. On the other hand, he advocated a better understanding between the English and Irish, and once the treaty of settlement was signed he urged the Irish in the United States to support it.

He had a broad acquaintance with European statesmen, for he never permitted political differences to interfere with personal relations.

Ten years after coming to London, Mr. O'Connor was elected to Parliament as member from Galway. On being returned as member for Galway and Liverpool in 1885, he chose the latter seat and from then on was elected at each successive election.

"Tay Pay" early sought a newspaper career. In 1867 he joined the staff of Saunders News Letter, in Dublin.

Three years later he went to London where he became a subeditor on the Daily Telegraph. As a descriptive writer, biographer and raconteur, it was generally conceded, "Tay Pay" ranked high.

For many years, he was a member of the New York Herald's London staff. Among the publications founded and edited by him were the Sun, the Star, the Weekly Sun, M. A. P. and T. P.'s Weekly. In addition to numerous essays and articles, he wrote a biography of Lord Beaconsfield, "The Parnell Movement," and other works.

Maori Words Ring Like Poems, as Waikare Moana, Raurimu

English Said to Be Playing Havoc With the Soft Liquidity and Rich Vowel Sounds of the New Zealand Native

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—At a recent meeting of the Auckland Education Board a curious irony in the pronunciation of Maori words was brought forward. The Maori language, the tongue of a race of poets and orators, is beautiful in sound. It is rich in long vowel sounds. Many Maori words are poems in themselves. Consider "Taumarunui," "Waianianiwa," "Te Aroha," "Waikare Moana," "Raurimu," "Te-raumoa," "Manapouri," with all the vowels sounded long and no very marked accent on any syllable. But the Englishman, set in his ways, has made havoc of many Maori words. The very word "Maori" he pronounces something like "Marie," whereas it is more like "Mowri." He shortens vowels, accents syllables strongly, and cuts off endings.

Recently the Education Department sent a memorandum to the training colleges suggesting that more attention should be given to the Maori language. Reporting to the Auckland board on this, the principal of the Auckland Training College said that instruction was already given in the pronunciation of Maori names, but the students found that many inspectors and headmasters and the general public looked upon correct pronunciation as mere affectation! Such a report, at least as far as the public is concerned, was to be expected. In some cases a man would scarcely be understood if he said a Maori place name correctly. "Otahuhu," an Auckland suburb, is nearly always called "Otahoo." "Motutapu" (sacred island), a well-known spot in the Hauraki Gulf, near Auckland, is always called "Motutap."

On the recommendation of the principal, the board decided to ask inspectors and headmasters to acquaint themselves with what was being done at the college. Perhaps this will help to retard the Anglicizing of the Maori tongue, but it is highly improbable that more than a very small minority will ever give to the musical Maori language the full value of its softly flowing vowels.

BOARD ADDS $1,750,000 TO UNIVERSITY FUND

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Cash gifts to the University of Pennsylvania totaling $1,750,000 have been made recently by members of its board of trustees in connection with the movement to free the university from indebtedness and increase the endowment, it Penniman, provost of the university, was announced by Dr. Josiah H. at a dinner of the Associated University of Pennsylvania Clubs just held here.

The amount of $1,000,000 was given without restrictions and was used to clear up three deficits amounting to $800,000, for repairs to building and equipment and for other current purposes. The remaining $750,000 was used for the endowment of professorships. Approximately $15,000,000 has been subscribed in the general endowment campaign, Dr. Penniman said, putting the university $2,000,000 ahead of its schedule and making it possible for the goal of $45,650,000 to be reached by 1940.

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The uncommon tweeds and coatings are new or classic weaves from the looms of Scotland, Cumberland and Ireland.

Yes . . . the new slightly-fitted-at-the-waist silhouette . . . straightline coats, too . . . single and double breasted . . . . . $75 to $125

Marine Blue Chinchilla Topcoats

perfect for school and campus wear . . . model illustrated at right . . specialized at . . $55

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Buy Your Apartment

4 Rooms in a 7-acre garden group housing 350 selected families. Moderate price and maintenance, all or part cash. See owner who is leaving the city, Apartment G 21, telephone Billings 6731, Hudson View Gardens, 183d Street and Pinehurst Avenue.

THE WEEPING MUSE

IS Modern Industrialism about to deal the Art of Music the saddest blow of its history?

To blame Machinery as an Instrument of Decadence may seem startling, but it is true that Machinery in the form of Canned Music is elbowing Real Music out of motion picture theatres, thus denying to the masses the cultural influence of a Fine Art.

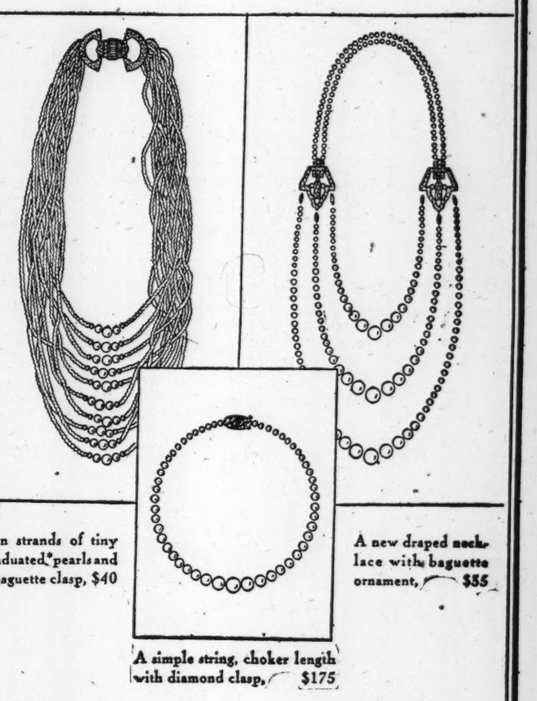
Surely, if machine-made music displaces the artist in thousands of instances, the incentive for any individual to improve his talent—so necessary in all art—is minimized and music can no longer hold the cultural value that it has possessed. Any art is dependent for its progress upon the number of its enthusiastic executants.

Do you, Mr. Reader, find the pleasure in Mechanical Music that you do in Real Music?

If you believe that Real Music should be saved to the masses who attend Motion Picture Theatres, make your opinion known to the manager of your favorite theatre. Very likely he will appreciate your frankness for he wants to please his patrons.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS
(Comprising 140,000 professional musicians in the United States and Canada)
JOSEPH N. WEBER, President, 1440 Broadway, New York City

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



Ten strands of tiny graduated pearls and a baguette clasp, $40

A new draped necklace with baguette ornament, $35

A simple string, choker length with diamond clasp, $175

The Perennial Pearl

Acquires New Chic for Lovely Ladies of Today

Pearls, perennially smart, this year owe their chic to their color and lustre, to the manner in which they are put together and to the clasp that fastens them firmly about a lovely throat.

Lortay Pearls

are superb in every respect. From the simple $10 strand to the draped necklace with diamond clasp they lend an enchantment to the simplest of costumes. *Lortay pearls*, exclusive with Lord & Taylor, $10 to $335.

GROUND FLOOR

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. *Simulated

The four strand necklace with ornate clasp, $22.50

Red Cross — Thirteenth Annual Roll Call — November 11 to 16

Commerce and Industry Report Stable Profits and Good Prospects for Coming Year

(Continued from Page 1)

son. If the fruit crop had been normal we are confident our sales would have greatly exceeded those of the season of 1928. Our dried fruit business to date is less than last year because of light crops.

Business on tuna and sardines is in excess of last year. Salmon is slightly less but the aggregate of the fish business represents a considerable increase over the previous year. There have been no cancellations requested.

Our fiscal year ends Feb. 28. As we are handling a perishable product we make no attempt to prognosticate the profits but believe they will be fair and we feel confident our business for 1930 will be increased over 1929 or any previous year. Crop conditions permitting, our program is one of expansion and we shall continue to increase our advertising.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana

By EDWARD G. SEUBERT,
President

Answering your telegram of Nov. 14, I am pleased to report that conditions so far in the business of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana afford no cause for concern or anxiety. The earnings compare satisfactorily with the same period of 1928, which was the best year in the company's history. Its assets and liabilities show a healthy relation and we have practically no cancellations of orders. In spite of the recent decline in stock market values we look for a continuation of good business. I consider that entirely too much importance has been attached by the general public to the decline in values of securities as a factor affecting the business outlook.

A certain number of investors have suffered regrettable losses. However, they constitute only a small percentage of the population and to a considerable extent their losses have been on paper only. The fundamental wealth of the country remains unchanged. The danger to business is that groundless fear of the future will lead to undue caution and the consequent slowing up of the processes of trade. This would be a more serious development than the decline in value of securities has been. For this reason it is incumbent upon leaders in all lines to keep cool and go ahead as usual. The public must be made to see by the calm and orderly manner in which business continues that apprehension is unjustified and that industry and trade are on too sound a footing to be disturbed by the stock market developments. In this way confidence will be maintained and restored. The stock market situation will then gradually right itself. Renewed confidence will again give to sound securities which have gone too low the values they should normally represent. While nobody can accurately predict the future, in the face of current psychological conditions I feel that the many favorable developments of the last few days give reason to believe that the crisis in uncertainty has been passed and that the return to normal status is now only a matter of time.

Montgomery Ward & Co.

By GEORGE B. EVERITT,
President

We can see no reason why conditions in the stock market should cause any substantial recession in sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. We expect to continue our expansion program inasmuch as our business is conducted all over America with all classes of people. In fact, due to our tremendous distribution facilities and the fundamental price advantages arising therefrom it is expected that we will continue to gain in number of customers.

Our greatest volume of sales does not come from luxury items but from merchandise bought by customers to meet everyday needs of home and family. Our October sales were the largest in our history, being $32,181,000, an increase of 21 per cent over a year ago.

We anticipate a good holiday business. We believe the business of the Nation as a whole is in sound condition and it is reasonable to assume that the confidence of the buying public will soon be restored.

International Shoe Co.

By F. C. RAND,
President

During excited market conditions like those of the past few weeks many good securities have been hurriedly sold for no reason other than fright arising out of general market conditions.

The International Shoe Company has never offered its stock for public subscription; its chief interest is in selling shoes at the right prices and in great volume. The stock of this company is held largely by earnest men and women who are employees of the company and are familiar with its unbroken progress.

While our production of shoes is at its highest point, in excess of 200,000 pairs daily, our merchandise stock is low. This highly favorable position has been effected by an aggressive sales policy. With prices below last year, August, 1929, showed the largest net shipments of any month in the company's history.

September and October, 1929, also were larger than corresponding months in any previous year and the first two weeks in November are showing satisfactory increases over last year. Unfilled orders on Nov. 15 show an increase over last year and we have no unusual cancellations. Collections are better than last year. Our shipments for this fiscal year will be substantially greater than those of any other year in the company's history. The company has large cash balances and does not owe a dollar except for current accounts.

Our earnings to date are satisfactory and our estimates point to another good year ending Nov. 30, 1929. From our standpoint the conditions of the country as a whole are not unfavorable and we anticipate a conservative healthy flow of business particularly when that business is based on sound values.

Phelps Dodge Corp.

By WALTER DOUGLAS,
President

Replying to your telegram Nov. 14. Regarding the copper producing industry and with special reference to the operations of this corporation during the current year, I may state that the conditions are basically sound and healthy. The volume of production and earnings will exceed any like period since the war, and the recent disturbances in the stock market have not resulted in any cancellations of orders nor is it expected they will do so. Statistically, the metal is in excellent shape, there being available only sufficient refined copper to meet the reasonable demands of the consuming industries and no reason is at present apparent why consumption of copper should be materially curtailed.

Underwood Elliott-Fisher Co.

By P. D. WAGONER,
President

The financial strength of Underwood Elliott-Fisher Company is far greater than at any time in the history of the company, and it is this year retiring a large portion of senior securities, leaving less than $3,000,000 preferred outstanding. Earnings this year will greatly exceed all previous records. Our view is best evidenced by the statement just issued of a cash position of over $6,000,000 and the action of the board in placing common shares on a dividend rate of $5 per annum. We have had no cancellation of orders and business shows no recession due to the unsettled condition of the stock market. The unnecessary dumping of good securities on the market has been the greatest mistake in the history of the country, and anyone selling the United States short is headed for trouble.

National Lead Co.

By EDWARD J. CORNISH,
President

The unprecedented borrowing for the construction of buildings and roads and the speculation in stocks and installment purchases have occasioned increased interest rates and increased cost of living, or differently expressed the decreased purchasing power of money. The reduction of nearly $4,000,000,000 in credits used in speculative markets should operate to decrease interest rates, stimulate building, continue employment, and develop thrift to the great advantage of the National Lead Company as well as the public generally. Definite figures will not be available before next spring.

Otis Elevator Co.

By W. D. BALDWIN,
Chairman

Both in volume and in earnings, 1929 will be our banner year. Have had no cancellations of orders nor do we expect any. Low interest rates should stimulate building construction. We look with every confidence to a prosperous business for 1930.

American Car & Foundry Co.

By W. H. WOODIN,
President

Your telegram 14th. The railroad equipment business is in better condition than for the past two or three years. No cancellations of any sort can take place in this line. Our understanding from railroad leaders is that their programs will be proceeded with, which insures a very large amount of business in our line for many months to come.

American Rolling Mill Co.

By GEORGE M. VERITY,
President

All things considered, the first half of this year represented the best period the steel industry, as a whole, has had in many years, with a good demand, low costs and sound values the main factors. As a result, there is today no inflation in either prices or inventories. Because of the rapid gait at which it had been going for the past four years, industry showed some slight fatigue prior to stock market reaction, and business is naturally some quieter now, but no cancellations.

The ups and downs of our securities markets have no direct effect on soundly organized business. Such fluctuations affect the individual owners of securities. Commerce and industry were never in so sound and efficient condition as they are today, productivity and earning power has been greatly increased, and the demand for all of the products American ingenuity has developed, and that are now available at the soundest values ever known, is growing steadily.

Whatever recession we may now most naturally have is bound to be followed by a correspondingly active period. American commerce and industry is just as good, just as sound and just as productive today as it was four weeks ago, and its progress cannot be stopped. Supported by our unlimited human and national and scientific resources and the large and steady growth of our country, it must and will go on and on to greater accomplishment in the interest of all those it is organized to serve.

Johns-Manville Corp.

By LEWIS H. BROWN,
President

Every indication from our offices throughout the United States and Canada indicates that business is progressing as usual and we expect good business to continue for the balance of the year. Sales for the first 10 days of November show a rate of increase over last year no less than our year to date figure; 1929 sales and profits will be the best in Johns-Manville's 70 years of business.

Residential and speculative building have been seriously curtailed all this year, and we believe deflation of the market will bring cheap money and a renewal of building programs. Public confidence and optimism for the future should not be affected, because fundamental business conditions are not the same today as existed in the case of previous business panics and depressions. We are laying all our plans for increased business next year.

Barnsdall Corp.

By JAMES A. DUNN,
Vice-President

Barnsdall Corporation earnings and physical condition of properties are better than at any time in its existence. There has been no cancellation of orders or contracts covering the sale of its crude production or refined products. The crude oil production in the United States is now equal to the demand, and the industry in general was never in better condition than at present. Barnsdall Corporation has no indebtedness of any kind, the book value of its stock is greatly in excess of present market prices, and there is no reason for it selling at the present low levels other than general stock market conditions.

The Borden Co.

By ALBERT G. MILBANK,
Chairman

Replying to your telegram, I am glad to advise you that the business of the Borden Company is of such a nature, being well diversified as to its products and markets that its business has not been much affected by the current financial disturbances nor do we expect that it will be greatly affected in the near future.

Our business is also of such a character that we have practically no cancellations of orders at any time. We expect to report for the year 1929 the largest sales volume in our history, and while our profits per unit are very modest, our great sales volume this year will also give us the largest net earnings in our history. As we view business conditions, they seem to be sound fundamentally, and while some recessions may be expected, generally speaking, we look for a continued satisfactory volume in the dairy products industry.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co.

By W. H. ALDRIDGE,
President

Answering your telegram of Nov. 14, am pleased to say that Texas Gulf Sulphur Company's net profits for the first nine months of this year exceed by more than $1,000,000 its net profits for similar period of last year. Our business continues good, and there have been no unusual cancellations of orders; in fact, orders have increased during the past 30 days.

American Sugar Refining Co.

By EARL D. BABST,
Chairman

The sugar refining industry has not been affected by the hysteria in the stock market. There is no reason why it should be. Outstanding contracts of customers are at the low point of the year. We believe inventories of customers are unusually light, business is on a healthy day-to-day basis. Collections are good.

The year so far has been satisfactory and earnings generally approximate those of the corresponding period of last year. Prices are very low. Consumption shows a gratifying increase.

The American Sugar Refining Company, with its rehabilitation program completed, is operating at increased efficiency and showing good earning power, with dividends being earned and paid on its preferred and common shares. Its current position is strong and liquid.

At the directors' meeting, Nov. 13, there was called for redemption on Jan. 1, 1930, $5,000,000 of the company's outstanding bonds, which, together with a similar amount called a year ago, means the retiring of $10,000,000 in bonds or one-third of the original issue of $30,000,000 bonds which do not fall due until 1937.

Continental Can Co.

By C. C. CONWAY,
President

Our sales and earnings for the full year will be the greatest in the history of the company. The net income of the Continental Can Company for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1929, was 38 per cent ahead of the same period last year.

With inventories of the company reduced to a minimum, ample working capital, a small carryover of canned goods from the current year's packs and, with general business continuing satisfactory, further growth and improvement are expected next year.

Randall & McAllister

By HENRY F. MERRILL
Manager

Basic conditions back of the coal business in this State are sound. In our own wholesale business having to do with dealers throughout Maine, New Hampshire, and the Provinces, also mills and factories of all kinds, we find the volume of business in 1929 up to the present time, equal to that of 1927 and 1928.

Mills in general report good business, and we are selling them their usual line of coal. Credits are inclined to be slow, but not disturbing. No cancellations of orders have been received, and we are optimistic as to outlook for the future. Our business shows an increase over 1928. The State of Maine is all right.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc.

By P. D. SAYLOR,
President

Our preliminary audit for the nine months ending Oct. 1 indicates that our earnings are approximately 18 per cent greater than any nine months in our history, that our inventories are lower than on the same date last year, and that our ratio of current assets to current liabilities is even better. Our cash position is the strongest in our history.

We have had no cancellations. Reports from our field force indicate that we need expect none. This is despite the fact that our sales for September, October, and November to date are the largest in our history. We confidently expect a substantial increase. Therefore we are now placing orders for next year's requirements and are increasing our commitments over last year. Also, we have this week placed orders for some new factory equipment, anticipating both expanded production and increased production efficiency.

I have in the last few days talked with many leaders in the banking world and numerous industries. Almost without exception these men have expressed the belief that if there be a lull it will exist a few months only, and that finally 1930 may very easily turn out to be at least as good a year as 1929.

The almost unanimous view is that if a substantial lull does develop, the far-seeing managers will then take advantage of the possible easing of the competitors' efforts to expand in their given fields. This attitude itself is, in my opinion, fine assurance that the lull will not come.

As I view it, the present market readjustment is in many respects fundamentally different from any we have previously had and fundamentally is also in many respects meaningless to general business. Essentially it need have no appreciable effect on buying power, but it could affect buying willingness.

There is no less wealth than there was six weeks ago. No less wealth whether expressed in terms of the productive capacity of our peoples, or of our tools of production, in terms of material, or in terms of money.

The wealth of this country and the prosperity of this country were never the result of the bid and asked prices on the stock exchange. Stocks have become valuable because companies have become prosperous, and companies have become prosperous in America: first, because our people have had the imagination and energy to desire more and better things and services, and have possessed a willingness and capacity to do the work required to satisfy these desires; second, because the managers of our Government, our banking world and our industrial world have constantly improved the machinery for increasing individual productivity and insuring a free exchange and equitable distribution of goods and services.

All we need then to make 1930 even better than 1929 for general business is to maintain the same confident state of mind that has in the past 150 years changed this great country from a colonial outpost to the greatest nation on the face of the globe. And it is not even necessary to be brave—it is only necessary to be sensible.

United States Leather Co.

By DAVID G. ONG,
President

The tremendous shrinkage in values on the New York Stock Exchange and other security markets has not impaired the financial position of the sole leather tanning industry.

Fundamentally and statistically, our industry is in a very healthy position to meet this contingency, and our views are further strengthened by the absence of cancellations and the normal seasonal deliveries of our merchandise. Leather and shoes we believe to be a basic industry and expect a normal business during the coming year.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

By OTTO H. FALK,
President

Up to the present time there has been no important change in the business situation so far as the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company is concerned. New orders have continued to come in on practically a normal basis, and we have had no cancellation of contracts.

International Silver Co.

By GEORGE H. WILCOX,
Chairman

Business with the International Silver Company is above normal. Sales and collections are ahead, and more orders on our books than at this time a year ago. For earnings, see our published statement of Oct. 1.

No orders of any material amount have been cancelled up to date. We are making preparations for the future as if there had been no upset in the stock market. This country is too rich and too prosperous in everything to justify any other belief.

The company reports net profit, after depreciation and provision for federal taxes, of $446,530 for the quarter ended Sept. 30, as compared with $291,256 for the like quarter in 1928. This amounts to $3.74 per share on the outstanding common stock after deducting dividends paid on the preferred shares, as compared with $2.03 in the 1928 period.

Net profit for the nine months' period ended Sept. 30 amounted to $1,098,972, as compared with $767,392 for the same period in 1928, or $8.58 per share of common stock, as compared with $4.94 last year.

American Woolen Co.

We have not felt to any great extent the present stock market situation. There has been a slight slowing up of re-orders, but nothing has developed yet in the credit situation to cause anxiety.

We do anticipate, however, that the purchasing power of the consuming public will be affected to some extent in the year 1930. Our business being a basic necessity, we will probably feel it less than other types of business.

Thompson-Starrett Co., Inc.

By L. J. HOROWITZ,
Chairman

Certified balance sheet and report prepared for our board of directors for six months' period ending October discloses following conditions: Net earnings available for dividends after all reserves, including deduction for federal taxes, nearly twice the amount earned for corresponding period one year ago. Unfilled orders and estimated profits thereon almost exactly three times what they were a year ago.

Our current assets, including over $3,000,000 cash and nearly $4,000,000 customers' accounts, over 90 per cent of which will come in during November, amount in round figures to $8,800,000.

Our current liabilities are $3,750,000. Our earnings for present fiscal year ending April 30 next will equal over three times dividend requirements.

Business on books for year commencing May 1, 1930, promises better earnings. We have made no cancellations of orders. Liquidation of stock market and release of funds for real estate investment should, in my opinion, stimulate activity in building industry.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

By A. C. LORING,
President

Replying to your telegram of Nov. 14, our sales, output, profits, and business generally for the current fiscal year beginning July 1 are above average and collections are normal. Our sales are made on firm contracts and are not subject to cancellation. The soundness of business in general has been clearly demonstrated during the past several weeks in that it has been able to withstand the collapse of the stock market without apparent distress. Northwestern conditions are brighter today than for some years. On the basis of present conditions and barring unforeseen future developments, the outlook for this company is favorable.

Long-Bell Lumber Co.

By R. A. LONG,
Chairman

Construction has been retarded because of high rates paid for use of money to finance stock market transactions and anything that interferes with building operations reacts to the detriment of the lumber industry. A downward movement of stock prices was inevitable, but the adjustments when completed which will follow the recent stock market confusion and bewilderment will, I believe, produce improved conditions not only for the lumber industry but business in general.

Mfgs. Assoc. of Conn., Inc.

By E. KENT HUBBARD,
President

While the fall of the stock market has caused many cancellations of orders in the industries of Connecticut resulting in heavy inventories, production continues normal and in many industries, especially in the predominating metal and electrical trades factories are operating day and night. Unemployment is low and there is a prevalent feeling of confidence with practically no fear of a permanent or serious depression. This is partly accounted for by an unprecedented growth in our export trade during the past year which is now serving its purpose as a balance wheel to tide us over disturbances of this kind in the domestic market. Another contributing factor has been the close co-operation of the industries of Connecticut with the United States Department of Commerce resulting in confidence in the predictions of Secretary Lamont. My personal opinion is that one of the underlying causes of this situation is the overextension of credit to the consumer that has enabled him to purchase anything he wishes and to speculate on the market.

Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corp.

By J. L. KRAFT,
Chairman

The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation will finish the best year in its history. The volume of business will be up substantially, but net earnings will be more than double those of last year. Business slowed up some during the first week of the stock market decline, but is now normal for the period. Inventories are in line with requirements and on substantially lower price basis than last year. The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation will enter the new year in fine condition from all angles. Several new and important items will be introduced during the year which are expected to again increase the volume. The consumption of dairy products is constantly increasing and dairying is the farmers' most profitable line.

Greenfield Tap & Die Corp.

By F. H. PAYNE,
President

In reply to your telegram of Nov. 14. Our gross sales for the first 10 months showed an increase of 17 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. In fact, each individual month was ahead of the corresponding month of 1928.

Our incoming orders for the first 12 days of this month equaled the incoming orders for the same period a year ago. We have received no cancellations of orders.

The conditions facing industry at this period on account of the drop in the stock market make an entirely different situation than faced industry in the fall of 1920. At that time the manufacturers of this country, as well as the jobbers and supply houses, had large stocks of material on hand. Today it would be difficult to find a manufacturer, jobber or supply house who has more than a minimum stock of goods. That being the case, it does not seem as if we would have a material reduction in incoming orders over an extended period.

F. W. Woolworth Co.

By H. T. PARSONS,
President

Replying to your telegram in reference to the effect on our business of the recent calamity in Wall Street, I beg to state that since the stock market had its great decline our business has shown a steady increase of 4 per cent per week. We are looking forward to over $1,000,000 increase in November, the week ended Nov. 19 showing an increase of $217,232.

A strong feature which we have noticed is that there is no distress merchandise being offered by manufacturers. They all seem to be very low on inventories and without goods on hand that they must sacrifice. Another feature is that there have been no requests made by manufacturers to anticipate payments against goods to be shipped, showing that the manufacturing industries, with which we come largely in contact, are in a good financial condition and selling their output as made.

The next benefit that we notice is the improvement in the employment situation. At this time of the year we always have to put on a great deal of extra help for the holiday business. We never had a finer class of help applying for positions than are coming into our stores at this time. A year ago it was quite different, as the applicants were not at all desirable and not inclined to work.

The morale of the clerks in our employ has greatly improved as they are now paying strict attention to business and not whispering about this stock or that one.

The losses in Wall Street will make people think of economy, and our business will benefit by people buying 5 and 10 cent goods where previously 25c to $1.00 merchandise was all that interested them, regardless of values.

The last two days of advancing prices in Wall Street I think will do much to clarify the atmosphere in general business and turn the psychology of the country from pessimism to optimism.

National Dairy Products Corp.

By THOMAS H. MCINNERNEY,
President

For the nine months of 1929, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 inclusive, National Dairy Products Corporation's sales were in excess of the 12 months of 1928. Profits for this nine months would indicate an increase of earnings of about 25 per cent over 1928. Our cash on hand is more than $26,000,000. We have no bank loans. Total accounts payable are considerably less than the actual cash on hand.

The condition of our business was never in such good shape. Our directors evidenced their confidence in future improvement in earnings by increasing the dividend payable Jan. 2, 1930.

The consumption of milk per capita has steadily increased for the past 10 years, and milk is universally recognized as the best as well as the cheapest of foods. The dairy farmer with whom we are so closely allied, and to whom we are paying over $3,000,000 in cash every week, will continue to be a successful farmer. We can see no reason to believe there will be any curtailment in our business; in fact, we are very sanguine that our sales and earnings will increase.

Melville Shoe Corp.

By FRANK MELVILLE JR.

In reply to your inquiry, I should like to state most emphatically that the Melville Shoe Corporation views the recent stock market deflation as no reflection upon the soundness of present business conditions. On the contrary, there is a very definite ground for optimism for the future.

We are convinced that our whole business structure is cemented by faith in the long-term future of America's great corporate enterprises, faith in her railroad and public utilities and faith in the direction of her splendid manufactories. Now is the time when the prudent investor might well lay the corner stone for handsome future dividends.

The present turmoil in stocks should have a vastly different effect upon general business from that of financial disasters of the past. In former periods of deflation most distributors found themselves with heavy stocks of merchandise—which they desired to reduce to a minimum before making further commitments. This resulted in short-time manufacturing schedules, and sometimes entire shutdowns.

Of late years, the policy of working on a minimum or model stocks, with frequent fill-ins, has become almost universal. Manufacturers who first chafed under this change on the part of big buyers, but finally yielded to it, now will find it a blessing in disguise. For the retail distributors have no large inventories to reduce before making future purchases and must replenish their stocks more or less as they have been doing in the recent past.

The books of the Melville Corporation, operators of 460 John Ward Rival and Thom McAn stores, are especially clean, thanks chiefly to the fact that we have taken exceptional losses on inventory; yet our earnings for the first 11 months of the year will exceed those for all of 1928.

This is all the more noteworthy when it is realized that our profits have been handicapped by the cost of establishing a new chain of women's shoe stores, which were unprofitable through the first three-quarters of the year. Now they are approaching the basis of the rest of our operations, as is shown by October sales of $2,263,000 as against $1,980,000 for the same month of last year. This is an increase of 35.8 per cent.

The figures for the 10 months were $20,884,000, as compared with $17,820,000 for the same period of 1928, an increase of 17 2-10 per cent.

Since we see generally good business conditions ahead, we look forward to 1930 as a year of continued good success, sound profits and sound expansion.

Sparks-Withington Co.

By COL. WINTHROP WITHINGTON,
Chairman

I appreciate your telegram of the 15th affording an opportunity to furnish facts concerning Sparks-Withington Company and our opinion relative to the general business situation. I believe the action you contemplate will contribute toward lessening the present uncertainty in the minds of some. Our company during the four months from June 30 had sales two and one-half times as great as the same period in 1928. Profits of $1,725,000 compared to $602,000 for the same period last year. Sales are continuing good and we hope to continue with a very satisfactory volume, as must be expected from the orders held up. Collections are first rate. As to general conditions, I believe that the withdrawal of funds from the stock market will bring widespread benefit for lower legitimate business. Of course there will be some seasonal decline affecting various industries. An important item is the fact that $625,000,000 will be available to 9,000,000 depositors through the Christmas savings funds. On the whole, we feel that general business will continue at a satisfactory level. Without question everything is fundamentally sound in the country. The recent action of the Government concerning taxes and also the lower rediscount rate will be a big help psychologically.

J. C. Penney Co.

By J. C. PENNEY

The officers and directors of the J. C. Penney Company are not apprehensive over the outcome of the present stock market debacle. In my opinion, it was inevitable. The superstructure had become topheavy.

Without essaying to assign the cause, I place the blame largely at the door of margin trading which had assumed such proportions that persons in all walks of life, and without assets behind them, were staking their all on margin buying while the market rose. When the break came their entire savings were wiped out. Excessive installment buying, too, may have played a part. Credit is good, but credit may be abused. When the craze to acquire sudden wealth without work becomes widespread a reaction is inevitable.

Enduring prosperity is built upon the old-fashioned virtues of industry and thrift—and honest determination to give to the world in service value equivalent to benefits received. Puritan virtues are the bedrock upon which this Nation was built. They are necessary to its continued growth.

In my opinion, the condition of the country is as sound as ever and this flurry of the market will not affect its stability. Our country is too firmly intrenched to be affected seriously by market reactions. Like the houses built upon the rock the winds of adversity will in no wise prevail against it.

While such an occurrence is deplorable, I believe that after the smoke has cleared away the market will settle down to steadier and saner trading. There will undoubtedly be some slowing up of business, especially in the luxury class, but I do not anticipate that normalcy will be greatly disturbed.

During the past weeks the J. C. Penney Company has not changed its course nor made any difference in its policies. It is interesting to note that during the month of October just past the company experienced an increase of business of 19.8 per cent over October of last year, and that the first 10 months of this year showed an increase in business of 17.6 per cent over the corresponding period of 1928. The company is proceeding with its expansion plans without reference to the decline in the market and with complete confidence in the fundamental soundness of the country's business.

Julius Kayser & Co.

To date this company has felt no reaction in its incoming business from the recent sharp decline in the stock market. Our incoming business for the past six weeks has been well in excess of that for the corresponding period a year ago. We do not look for any serious diminution in volume during the next few months as a result of the Wall Street debacle. During the past six weeks cancellations have been practically nil.

Hershey Chocolate Corp.

By WILLIAM F. R. MURRIE,
President

Business never was in as good shape with us as it is now. Volume and net profits each month this year are greater than last. This November promises larger rate of increase than any previous month. We see nothing that would have a tendency to slow up business.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

By STANDISH BACKUS,
President

The domestic sales of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company for the month of October, 1929, exceeded those for the corresponding month of 1928, as also did the foreign sales. The domestic sales so far reported for the month of November exceeded those for the corresponding period of last year. Up to the present time we have not received any cancellations of orders.

Cluett Peabody & Co., Inc.

By C. R. PALMER,
President

Our company will not issue an earning statement until late in January, 1930. Our sales for September and October, 1929, show substantial increases over corresponding months of 1928 and other previous years. Future orders for spring delivery are running well ahead of those of a year ago, and we have received no more than the normal requests for cancellation of orders.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

By W. B. STOREY,
President

Your wire of the 14th to chairman of the board of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe has been referred to me. The Santa Fe earnings promise to be satisfactory the next few months. Agricultural and business conditions in our territory are also favorable.

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President Hoover Calls On Nation's Leaders to Readjust Balance Wheel of Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

backing. Governmental agencies in various forms are already giving practical assistance.

The Federal Reserve Board, in an analysis of business and financial conditions, sustains the President's contention of the fundamental soundness of the economic structure of the country, and thus adds its potent voice to dispel "foolish pessimism," while the President's interdepartmental committee has taken under consideration plans looking toward the immediate expansion of the American merchant marine through the construction of 30 new ships, which will cost over $200,000,000.

In its analysis the Federal Reserve Board states:

"The fact that this autumn's growth of industrial production was less than has been usual in recent years should be considered in connection with the unusually rapid expansion of many industries earlier in the year, which continued until mid-summer, contrary to the usual season trend. Total production in basic industries for the first nine months of the year was 11 per cent larger than for the corresponding period of 1928, which was a year of high production and the third quarter of the current year showed an increase of 10 per cent over the unusually high industrial record for the third quarter of 1928."

The board also pointed out as a further sign of the satisfactory character of the economic base, that the buying power of the country has continued on a high plane despite the slackening of industrial activity in some directions, particularly automobile and home building. Earnings of industrial workers have been maintained by the increases in factory employment and payrolls and this fact, the board asserts, is reflected in continued heavy commodity distribution which in turn has maintained a large railroad traffic in practically every section of the country.

Mail Contracts for Shippers

The merchant marine ship program of the interdepartmental committee contemplates the granting of a mail contract to the United States Lines, Inc., and similar subventions to nearly a score of other lines. This plan has been under consideration by a subcommittee of the larger committee for some time and while its authorization just now will fit in most fortuitously with President Hoover's policy, the project is not in the nature of emergency construction. The report does, however, recommend action on some cases which might otherwise not be pushed for the present.

Other governmental projects that are to be pressed into the economic situation are: $150,000,000 river and harbors appropriation bill promised by Wallace S. Dempsey (R.), Representative from New York, head of the House Committee on this subject, the Post Office Department speeding up agreements on a number of post office sites in various parts of the country, settlement of which would increase by $9,000,000 the Government's expenditures in this direction, the employment within a short time of approximately 100,000 census enumerators, an early settlement of the Mississippi River flood control issue and the beginning of work on the vast Boulder Dam project.

Group Conferences

In his program of mobilizing and invigorating the governmental and private resources of the country, the President is making it clear that he is not doing so because of the existence of economic crisis. As he sees the situation, there exist factors which, unless controlled, may, through "silly fears" and "unwarranted pessimism," cause a needless slump. Also, the break on the stock market releases vast quantities of reserve capital, which the President desires to be directed into productive channels.

Plans Started a Month Ago

It may be stated authoritatively that Mr. Hoover, in line with his idea of regulating the "balance wheel of American industry," had instituted a study of the so-called "prosperity reserve" a month before the stock market deflation occurred, and that the program is now sufficiently advanced to insure remedial action. Not only is federal building ready to guarantee plenty of industrial activity, but Mr. Hoover feels that private construction work as well is in a position to come to the front at the appeal of the national well-being.

"The postponement of construction during the last months, including not only buildings, railways, merchant marine and public utilities, but also federal, state and municipal public works, provides a substantial reserve for prompt expanded action," Mr. Hoover stated Nov. 15.

The records show the enormous construction activity in public works alone which may be called upon to aid the country by expediting ordinary expenditures, and also Mr. Hoover's engineer's interest in this measure designed "to maintain the dynamic equilibrium" of the Nation.

The following table shows the 1928 estimate of sums spent on public works construction:

Water Works	$99,437,000
Sewers	100,669,000
Bridges	129,078,000
Streets and Roads	612,610,000
Excavation, drainage and Irrigation	37,660,000
Federal Government	69,881,000
Total	$1,049,353,000

The total here indicated has since been greatly increased.

Using Existing Agencies

Mr. Hoover, it is stated, will work through existing agencies in his efforts to stabilize business. He will call for the services of many of the national business figures who, in a series of studies made under him, charted the original proposals to use construction to forestall a business depression. He has been in touch with Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, who was chairman of the committee on business cycles and unemployment of 1923, which was instituted by Mr. Hoover, and which discussed this problem.

Again, he has seen Arch W. Shaw, the publisher, a director of the National Bureau of Economic Research, under whose auspices the monumental report on recent economic changes was drawn up by a committee, of which Mr. Shaw was a member, and Mr. Young another. Under this committee in 1929 Mr. Hoover sponsored a new discussion of the availability of the construction industry to flatten out business depressions.

In fact the records show that Mr. Hoover has already sought to employ the construction industry as a national balance wheel. In the previous time, however, in 1923, he proposed to use it for the purpose of preventing a business peak from turning into inflation. Now he intends to reverse the process, and by speeding up construction, instead of slowing it down, to guarantee the Nation against a business slump.

To Advise in President's Big Co-ordination Move for Trade

Reading Left to Right, Upper—Owen D. Young (© Underwood), Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Lewis J. Taber, President of the National Grange; Daniel Willard (Paul Thompson), President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company; Thomas W. Lamont (© Underwood) of the J. P. Morgan Company, and William Green (Underwood), President of the American Federation of Labor. Lower—Sam H. Thompson (Underwood), President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Julius H. Barnes, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Arch W. Shaw (Harris & Ewing), Editor of System.

U. S. Trade Position Strong, Says Commerce President

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Butterworth, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, characterized the general business position in the United States as "strong" in an address over a national radio network.

"All fields of business," said Mr. Butterworth, "can plan for the future with assurance of opportunities for success commensurate with ability and diligence.

"Business must understand that, as such, it has no sacred privileges which the public is bound to respect. It must realize that if it is to retain its legitimate liberty, it must win and keep public confidence; and the only way to win public confidence is to deserve it. Business liberty is held on the tenture of good behavior."

NEW YORK MAN BUYS 25 SHIPS TO PLY IN RUSSIA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sale of 25 cargo ships to Jorann G. Ohsol of New York for operation between Russian ports has been authorized by the Shipping Board. They include nine vessels of about 7500 tons and 16 steamers of 4200 tons. All have been laid up seven years or more.

The ships, which were sold for $1,155,000, are to be operated between Vladivostok and Petropavlosk in Siberia and Black Sea and Persian Gulf ports as well as Leningrad. They are to be transferred to foreign registry. Mr. Ohsol is an American citizen and director of the Amtorg Trading Company, which is the principal Russian trade organization in the United States.

DAWES TO GET FRENCH VIEWPOINT ON NAVAL PARLEY

(Continued from Page 1)

naval powers, it can be handed over to the preparatory commission of the League of Nations, every element in connection with militarism in the world could then be tackled, whether it be on the land or in air. We may then go forward on a scheme of disarmament which will place the peace of the world on a footing upon which it has never stood before. In my opinion we are never going to solve this problem until we get a little away from the plane of strategy and get onto a plane of higher idealism."

They had to substitute the "ideal of force for the force of ideal." That ought to be the moving "principle," and he believed it had been the "moving principle" which had influenced all the conversations between the President and Prime Minister.

A letter was read from Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, expressing regret at being unable to attend the press gathering to welcome General Dawes, adding, "I should like to thank you all for the very friendly assistance which I had from the press during my American visit and to tell you that it helped me very much in the work I am trying to do."

Treasury Revises Income Tax Table

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has issued a revised statement showing how the proposed 1 per cent cut in income taxes to be recommended to Congress by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury would affect the income of a married man with no dependents.

The first table issued last Thursday, the Treasury said, was inaccurate in some respects. The present table shows the income up to and including $10,000 and the amount above the figures at normal and surtax. The table follows:

Net Income	Present Rate	Proposed Rate	Reduction
$4,000	$3.63	$1.88	$3.75
5,000	16.88	5.63	11.25
6,000	30.00	10.00	20.00
7,000	42.13	14.38	28.75
8,000	63.75	26.25	37.50
9,000	91.88	45.63	46.25
10,000	120.00	65.00	55.00
15,000	381.25	282.50	98.75

CHILEANS BUY FOUR SHIPS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Orders for construction of three 4000-ton steamers and one 9000-ton motorship have been placed with an English concern by the South American Steamship Company.

The vessels will be placed in service along the Pacific coast of North and South America.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

W. John Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Norman Workman, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Ryles, Cambridge, Mass.
Harry Stetson, Boston, Mass.
Harold Emrick, Roslindale, Mass.
Arthur Albee, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. Thomas H. Martin, Minneapolis, Minn.
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ALBANIAN KING EMPHATIC ON HIS DEMOCRACY

Ruler Congratulates Clergy and Folk on Independence They Have Won

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TIRANA, Albania—At a recent celebration for Zog I, the King of the Albanians took occasion to emphasize his democratic attitude toward his people and his desire to serve them. Naturally the festivities were largely of a military nature, offering Europe's newest army an opportunity to show its training, order, equipment and constant growth, but besides the parading there were also meetings between Albania's King and a large number of delegations representing the Albanian people. At one of these meetings Zog said: "When you go back home tell your neighbors that the King of Albania does not want to hold himself aloof from a single citizen, but is determined rather to be a true servant of the Nation, ever ready to sacrifice all he has, even his life, for the people. The creation of Albania was the result of the greatest national effort and our independence was won at the cost of your heroism and sacrifice. The Albanians will be satisfied with nothing less than freedom, and to preserve it they will pay any necessary price."

At another meeting with a delegation of women the Albanian King, in a moving, impromptu speech, inspired by the kind reference of the women to his mother, the Queen, said: "I thank you for that tribute. I cherish the greatest love and respect for my mother and for all mothers. It is the mothers who best of all embody the ideals of our fatherland. And I beg of you not to consider our royal family outside the sphere of your lives. We ourselves have arisen from among you and are children of your fatherland. The men in the royal family are your brothers; the women your sisters; my mother is the mother of you all. Our throne does not rest on age-old tradition as in other lands but will, I hope, be made secure by your love and will find a firm place in the hearts of the sovereign people. Let no ceremonials separate us from you.

"Our whole family is at your disposal, ready to serve your needs. I hope that all Albanian women will be good mothers, good housekeepers, elegant, loyal and progressive. In your efforts to advance and help the Nation to advance, you will have my unlimited support."

Although the Muhammadan women of Albania are not adopting modern ways as rapidly as their sisters in Turkey, most of the younger ones among them have discarded the veil and are gradually throwing aside other traditional limitations that have held them back.

CAUCASUS SEES MANY CHANGES IN POPULATION

(Continued from Page 1)

was of the familiar colonial type, authority being vested in Russian civil and military officials, while Russian was the general state language.

Three Main Peoples

Today all the Caucasian peoples possess cultural autonomy within administrative frontiers, which have been drawn, so far as practicable, along the lines of nationality. The three main peoples of the trans-Caucasus, the Georgians, Armenians and Azerbaijan Tartars, each possess their own national republics, where the native language is supreme in courts and schools and the officials who come into direct contact with the people are drawn, so far as possible, from the dominant nationality of the country. Smaller races are provided for through the creation of autonomous districts, with the same rights in regard to the use of the native language. So, while Georgian is the state language throughout territory which is inhabited predominantly by Georgians, three smaller districts, Abkhazia, Adjaristan and South Ossetia, have been carved out of the Georgian Republic to accommodate these racial minorities in Georgia.

A second noteworthy change in the Caucasus is the rapid progress toward industrialization. The former Russian policy was to utilize the Caucasus as a purveyor of raw material without encouraging its industrial development. Now factories are springing up in all the Caucasian countries to work over the cotton, silk and mineral resources of the country. The swift mountain streams are being harnessed to the service of hydro-electrical stations.

This industrialization undoubtedly pursues political as well as economic objectives. When the Caucasian peasant or hand artisan is drawn into a factory and acquires new habits of regular work at machines, simultaneously being subjected to the mass political propaganda which is the rule in Soviet industrial enterprises, he is apt to break more quickly with his traditional patriarchal ideas and modes of living and he may quite possibly become a recruit for the local Communist Party.

Another means which the ruling Communist Party employs to build up and strengthen its grip on these non-Russian frontier lands of the Soviet Union is to extend considerably the educational facilities of the native youth and to send an increasing number of young men and women to study in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities of the Soviet Union. There they are indoctrinated with a new faith in Marx and Lenine to replace their old beliefs in the Koran and the Shariat, or traditional code of Muhammadan law. As time goes on these returned students will tend more and more to fill the Soviet administrative posts in the national republics.

Kinzhals Less in Number

Modernization makes itself felt in many ways in the Caucasus; in the gradual diminution in the number of kinzhals, or long daggers, and of the family feuds which often resulted from the free use of these daggers, in the tendency of the women to discard their veils, in the displacement of homemade products by articles of factory production, in the decline of many old customs. When I suggested to a young Daghestan official that much of the color was departing from Caucasian life he replied:

"It all depends on the point of view. You, as an American, are perhaps bored with factories and electrical stations and look on our primitive folk-way as something fresh and romantic and unmechanized. But we, who have lived in Eastern ways for so many generations, are heartily tired of the dirt and backwardness and illiteracy that go with them. For us the novelty, the romance, is in the process of industrialization. I assure you that when one of our remote mountain villages gets its first share of electricity, it will seem more wonderful to the population than any legend from 'The Arabian Nights.'"

There is doubtless much to be said for this point of view, although one feels that much of beauty and value inevitably perishes when the machine grinds its way through old Oriental civilizations. For instance, the faces of some of the venerable Caucasian tribesmen are marvelous studies in dignity and tranquillity, qualities which are often developed by unhurried lives, lived in accordance with ancestral rites and customs and that are not characteristic of an epoch of bustle and change. But the Caucasus is simply sharing a general tendency to "go West" in the sense of introducing widespread mechanization, and time and youth seem to be on the side of this innovation.

QUEBEC MINISTER WINS SEAT BY 1000

STE. JULIENNE, Que. (AP)—J. L. Perron, Quebec Minister of Agriculture, has been elected to the Quebec Lower House in a provincial by-election in the County of Montcalm. His majority over his Conservative opponent, Dr. A. Levesque, was approximately 1000.

The seat was vacated by the appointment of the sitting member, J. F. Daniel, to the Quebec Upper House. Mr. Perron resigned a seat in the Upper House upon accepting the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in order to secure a seat in the elective legislative body.

BROOKS GETTING SALTY, PROBLEM IN AUSTRALIA

Increased Salinity Laid to Rain and Cutting Down of Trees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—The problem of how to check the increasing salinity of soils in certain districts, particularly those close to the ocean, is exercising the attention of the authorities in this and other states. W. E. Wood, inspecting engineer in the railway department, who heads a committee of the Royal Society investigating the problem, has noted that where destruction of the native vegetation has taken place, there has followed a very noticeable increase in the salinity of the streams draining those areas. In his opinion, several small watercourses which had contained fresh water a few years earlier were becoming salt, and an appreciable area of rich valley land along the edges of some of the streams was being ruined by the salt deposited when the water dried up.

In South Australia, Mr. Lockhart Jack, the Deputy Government Geologist, some time ago expressed the opinion that most of the salt in that State's lakes which were being worked for commercial purposes was derived from the rain. Mr. Jack declared that a considerable amount of salt, now concentrated in workable deposits, came from the air.

Mr. Wood says that Western Australia has a tremendous amount of evaporation which helps considerably in the accumulation of salt deposits. "I hope the Government will appoint a representative committee to go into the matter thoroughly. It is not exceptional to find three grains of salt per gallon in rain falling on the western slopes of the Darling Range. At Mullewa, about 60 miles from the coast, a thunderstorm crossed the catchment area and put about 200,000 gallons of water into a railway dam which was sunk in hard clay. This water upon being tested was found to contain 180 grains of salt to the gallon and as this would have ruined the locomotives it had to be pumped to waste."

Mr. Wood attributes the trouble chiefly to the destruction of vegetation, and he claims that it can be checked if farmers will refrain from getting rid of the trees growing along the banks of streams.

ORTIZ RUBIO WINS AT MEXICAN POLLS; CHARGES OF FRAUD

(Continued from Page 1)

bly, it was said, preventing worse conditions.

Actual count of the ballots in the presidential race probably will not be known until early in December when returns are sent to the Chamber of Deputies for official canvass.

There was no doubt, however, as to the outcome of the voting; Ortiz Rubista headquarters claimed their candidates polled more than 1,000,000 votes; headquarters for the Vasconcelistas tacitly admitted defeat, but claimed fraud and asserted that Vasconcelos was the rightful president of Mexicans.

Within an hour of the opening of the polls reports began to come in that partisans of Vasconcelos were not being allowed to vote.

These reports arrived from almost every section of the Republic, but notably from Tampico and Vera Cruz, hotbeds of Vasconcelos sentiment, where Vasconcelistas attempted to storm the booths.

Opposition Opened Booths

In many places the Vasconcelistas opened booths of their own and voted, but it was said these votes would be declared illegal. Revolutionary Party leaders denied they had kept any Vasconcelistas from voting, and attributed their having gained control of all booths to their superior party machinery.

The new President-elect once was Minister to Germany, and subsequently Minister and Ambassador to Brazil. He was Governor of Michoacan in 1917 and afterward Minister of Communications in the Cabinets of Adolfo de la Huerta and General Alvaro Obregon. He refused Provisional President Portes Gil's proffer of the Ministry of Interior portfolio on the ground he was to be a candidate for the Presidency himself.

He comes of an old Mexican family whose residence in Mexico dates back to 1595. He was educated as an engineer, put his knowledge into practice as an army officer and finally attained the grade of general of brigade. He was arrested for his revolutionary activities in the last of the Porfirio Diaz régime.

In this time he followed such leaders as Venustiano Carranza, Adolfo de la Huerta, Plutarco Elias Calles, and the late General Obregon. It is said he may be expected to continue the policies of these last two when he assumes office Feb 5. His term is until Nov. 30, 1934.

Calles Hears Election News Over Telephone at Paris

PARIS (AP)—National Revolutionary Party headquarters at Mexico City informed former President Calles in a transoceanic telephone call of the result of the elections and the sweeping victory of Pascual Ortiz Rubio.

On behalf of the former President the Associated Press was informed that General Calles was naturally happy at his party's victory and glad that "order generally had been maintained."

It was announced General Calles, Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan and other Mexicans here will return to Mexico by way of New York aboard the steamer Bremen, sailing from Cherbourg Dec. 5. General Calles is ready, it was said, to take up the duties of direction of the National Railways immediately on his arrival in Mexico.

BELGIAN GARRISON LEAVING RHINELAND

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS — General Guillaumat, commanding the Belgian army of occupation in the Rhineland, has left for Mainz to take farewell of the British and French commanders. Before his departure General Gillaumat received the decoration of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

The last remaining Belgian garrison in the Rhineland is now at Aix-la-Chapelle, and will depart for home on Nov. 30, after military ceremony.

STALIN EXPELS SOVIET LEADER OF OPPOSITION

(Continued from Page 1)

try and collectivization of agriculture.

It is claimed that industrial production during the coming year will increase over 30 per cent, thereby doubling the prewar figure.

It is expected also that within a year and a half or two years that whole regions with a population reckoned in tens of millions, including North Caucasus, Lower Volga Steppe region and Ukrania will be completely collectivized as regards farming.

This program apparently aims at the economic annihilation of the Kulaks or richer peasants because as Pravda, the official newspaper says, the Kulaks must not be admitted into the new collective farms and Kulaks who are already there must be expelled.

Ten persons belonging to the Kulak organization near Sukhum, South Russia, have been sentenced to be shot on the charge of sabotage, and it is stated there may be no appeal against this sentence. Members of the organization were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to ten years.

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW — Gregory Sokolnikoff appointed Soviet Ambassador at London, is a former Soviet diplomatic representative in England, having held the technical rank of chargé d'affaires. Mr. Sokolnikoff is considered one of the leading Soviet economic experts, having for five years filled the post of Commissar of Finance.

More recently he headed the Soviet oil syndicate, and in that capacity supervised negotiations which led last spring to the agreement with leading British oil firms for unobstructed sale of Russian oil in the British market. The appointment indicates the importance the Soviet Government attaches to the coming negotiations at London over disputed economic questions between England and the Soviet Union.

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Gregory Sokolnikoff's appointment as Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain is referred to in the Daily Herald, government organ here, as "Auguring well for the friendly development of Anglo-Russian relations." Mr. Sokolnikoff was largely responsible for reforms in the Russian monetary system in 1923.

Educated at Moscow he participated in the student rising in 1905. He was banished to Siberia "for life." Escaping to Paris he resumed his studies at the Sorbonne, graduating in political economy. He returned to Russia with Nikolai Lenin after the revolution, subsequently leading a mission to Turkestan where he restored order and established a reputation as a sound administrator.

Communist Party Forecasts Rise in Russian Employment

MOSCOW (AP)—In a highly optimistic resolution adopted by the central committee of the All-Union Communist Party, forecast was made that "the object of the Soviets to catch up with and overtake advanced European countries in technical and economic respects, may be fulfilled within the briefest historical period."

The resolution declares further that grain collections have proceeded so well this year that the Government will find it possible to create a reserve exceeding 1,500,000 tons of grain which will relieve the present bread crisis.

Thirteen billion rubles (about $6,500,000,000) will be invested in state enterprises for 1929-30, as compared with 8,500,000,000 rubles last year, agriculture receiving 4,300,000,000 rubles, including 1,600,000,000 to collective and state farms.

About 13,000,000 persons will be employed in the various state industries instead of the 12,000,000 at present. The resolution declares that this not only will check the growth of unemployment but will lead to its absolute reduction.

The resolution forecasts a reduction in the cost of industrial production by 11 per cent, an increase in the productivity of labor by 25 per cent, and an increase in wages by 12 per cent.

GERMANS SEEKING FOR RESTITUTION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—It is profoundly hoped in political circles here that Philip Snowden may be able to reconsider his decision concerning the restitution of German private property confiscated in the war that is not liquidated.

This is especially the case in view of the letter written by himself to a Hamburg merchant firm in 1926, in which he characterizes this nonrestitution as "a scandalous violation of all international law."

BOLIVIAN LOANS APPROVED

LA PAZ, Bol. (By U. P.)—Congress approved two new loans—one of 2,000,000 bolivianos ($778,000), for construction of the road between Cliza and Aiquile, and 1,500,000 bolivianos ($583,500), for continuance of work on the railroad between Potosi and Sucre.

SMUTS DECRIES BREAKING UP OF TRIBAL SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

of their own. Institutional segregation carries with it territorial segregation."

The chief difficulties to be overcome are where natives have left their tribal areas and become "urbanized," the speaker declared. "Were it not for the case of urbanized or detribalized natives, the color problem, not only in South Africa, but elsewhere in Africa, would be shorn of most of its difficulties. And the situation in South Africa is, therefore, a lesson to all younger British communities farther north to prevent, as much as possible, detachment of the native from his tribal connection, and to enforce from the very start the system of segregation, with its separate native institutions."

Africa's Child-Like Qualities

The policy or policies, said General Smuts, which the European peoples are going to pursue toward the natives in Africa will have far-reaching effects not only for Africa but for the future of the world. "The Negro and the negroid Bantu form a distinct human type," he said, "which the world would be poorer without. This type has some wonderful characteristics. It has largely remained a child type, with child psychology and outlook. The child-like human being cannot be a bad human being, for are we not, in high spiritual matters, bidden to be like unto little children?

"Perhaps, as a direct result of this temperament, the African is the only happy human being I've come across. No other race is so easily satisfied, so good-tempered, so carefree. If this had not been the case, it could scarcely have survived the intolerable evils which have weighed on it like a nightmare through the ages.

"It is clear that a race so unique and so different in its mentality and its culture from those of Europe requires a policy very unlike that which would suit Europeans. Nothing could be worse for Africa than the application of a policy the object or tendency of which would be to destroy the basis of this African, to de-Africanize the African and turn him either into a beast of the field or a pseudo-European."

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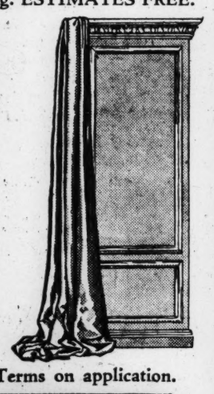

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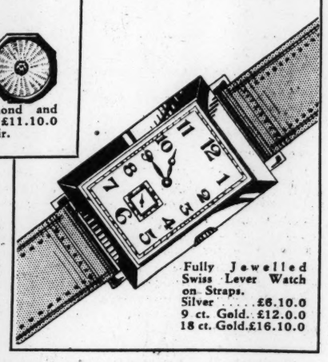

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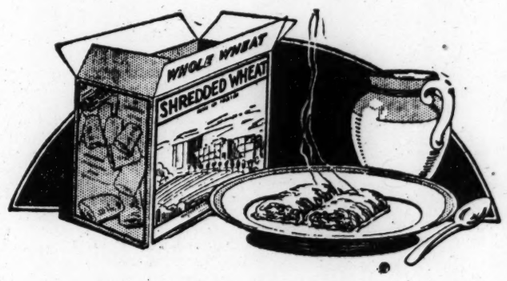

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SHREDDED WHEAT

THE HOME FORUM

Bacon's Connection With Shakespeare

WHEN, many years ago, I became, for sheer love of him, a keen student of Shakespeare, one of the points that struck me as most remarkable was that in the London of Elizabeth's time there seems to have been almost no communication between Bacon and Shakespeare. However different in character, one would suppose them sufficiently kindred in range of intellect and in community of interest to be brought strongly and permanently together. Accepted history, however, does not support this idea. For the records reveal little open connection between Bacon and the author of the Shakespearean plays.

Out of this difficulty many persons of varying degrees of intelligence have escaped by affirming the simplest of all possible explanations, namely, that the two men are in fact one and the same. Bacon himself—as they argue—was indeed the world's most famous dramatist, writing under the pen name of William Shakespeare. Certain Baconians, going a step further, have declared Viscount St. Albans to be the concealed author not only of Shakespeare but of many other Elizabethan works as well, including those of Marlowe and of Spenser.

Passage of time and further research are, however, tending to modify exaggerated views on both sides of the argument. Sober Shakespearean scholars are beginning to realize that between Bacon and Shakespeare there was almost certainly some close, even some intimate relationship. In that view, though not a Baconian, I personally concur; and would earnestly ask all my readers who are concerned to know the truth of these matters to put resolutely aside, first the "orthodox" theory that Bacon had nothing whatever to do with the Shakespearean sonnets and plays, second, the equally fallacious one that Bacon was their actual author. I will invite them, instead, to believe that Verulam's literary relationship to Shakespeare, though a close one, was in fact that of an editor rather than that of an associate author in quality and kind. This is the view now advocated by those two distinguished Shakespeareans of the unorthodox school, Colonel B. R. and Captain B. M. Ward, who have argued plausibly in the Revue Anglo-Americaine and elsewhere that much of the Elizabethan drama was actually produced under the auspices of a secret Government Committee, of which Oxford was at the head, with Bacon a prominent member, perhaps editor-in-chief.

That the texts of the Shakespearean plays contain a large number of more or less obvious Baconian references, it would need a very bold man or a very ignorant one to deny. Let me give one striking example from "Merry Wives" (IV, 1) where Mistress Quickly, in the First Folio reading, remarks: "Hang-hog is latten for Bacon, I warrant you." Mistress Quickly is right. "Latin" for Francis Bacon, the speech undoubtedly is. For not only is Bacon here spelt, significantly, with a capital B; but the compound word, "hang-hog," is an unmistakable reference to the well-known story, printed in Bacon's "Apophthegms," concerning "Hog" not being "Bacon until it be well hanged." Further, as Mr. Bertram Theobald has been acute enough to point out, in "Shakespeare's Sonnets Unmasked," the word "latten," in simple cipher of A-1, B-2, etc., becomes "Fr. Bacon Kt"; so that, substituting the cipher signature for the word "latten," the line reads, "Hang-hog is Fr. Bacon Kt. (i.e. knight)."

Now I, personally, have no particular predilection for the unearthing of cipher signatures, buried in Elizabethan writings. But that secret cipher signatures were in common use in Shakespeare's time, that Bacon himself used them, is common knowledge; and in the book from which I have just quoted Mr. Theobald has pointed out the astonishing fact that, by applying to the first five lines of the dedication of Shakespeare's Sonnets three quite simple ciphers, including the one already specified, A-1, etc., its reverse, Z-1, Y-2, etc., and a third, which is only slightly more complex, we spell out five consecutive Baconian cipher signatures! The first five lines of the Dedication of the Sonnets read:

TO THE ONLIE BEGETTER OF
THESE INSUING SONNETS
MR. W. H. ALL HAPPINESSE
AND THAT ETERNITIE
PROMISED

The "insuing" signatures are—"Francis Bacon Knight," from each of the first two lines, and, from the last three, successively, "Bacon-Shakespeare," "Francis Bacon Knight," and "F. Bacon Kt."

Now this illuminating result is more than mere matter of opinion. Using only three different, yet quite simple ciphers, the above signatures are the five consequent results; and, as the discoverer adds, "By no miracle could such a series occur accidentally. It was planned with great care and skill." I agree: and that care and skill seem to reveal, conclusively, Bacon's secret hand in the 1609 edition of the Sonnets.

Here, however, the reader may be asking pertinently: "Is it only during the last seventy years or so that any connection between Bacon and Shakespeare has been suspected?" To which I answer: "Certainly not." For it seems evident that when, from 1597 to 1599, Hall and then Marston published their respective "Satires" and included among writers aimed at a certain "Labeo"—whom Marston, it seems, believed to be the author of "Venus and Adonis" and Hall supposed to be the author of "Love's Labour's Lost"—they both believed that "Labeo" was Bacon. Marston, answering Hall's attack on "Labeo," writes:

What, not mediocra firma from thy spite!

Now "mediocra firma" was Bacon's family motto; it having been a common habit of the time to allude to public men by their mottoes, crests, or coats of arms. Further, as Mr. Theobald has pointed out, the word "Labeo," numbered according to the same three simple ciphers, spells the name "Bacon" three times over! All of which shows that the mystery has been a mystery ever since Elizabethan days; that Hall and Marston, almost certainly, believed Bacon to be the author of "Venus and Adonis," and that they possessed, moreover, some inkling of Bacon's addiction to cipher-signing works with which he was connected.

The whole subject, after a lapse of more than three centuries and a quarter is, necessarily, difficult to handle in a brief article. But I have, I hope, shown that he is a rash man who, in this year 1929, will deny that Francis Bacon had any first-hand connection with the Shakespearean sonnets and plays. Mr. Theobald, I need hardly say, believes Bacon to be "Shakespeare," which I, emphatically, do not; holding rather that the great philosopher, statesman, and man-of-letters carried out secret editorial duties in connection with Shakespeare, and was determined that posterity should know that he had done so.

P. A.

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Regina Corona

Jade and coral, coral and jade—
A dainty, dancing lacework
Against the palisade.

Breeze for bobbin, trellis for loom,
An easy breezy pattern
Against the castle's gloom;

Fortress awesome, vine unafraid—
Weaving coral loveknots
Upon a web of jade.

REBECCA LYNNE MOSS.

One Afternoon

Two old-time friends drove out in the country together where hill and dale were spread with brilliant leaf mosaics.

"It is years since I last saw hawthorn trees," one of them said, having noticed heaps of red thorn apples under the trees they passed. "Let us walk back. We can kick the leaves as we go. We must taste those fairy apples."

"Do you remember how we used to climb rail fences to perch on a sharp-edged split rail at the top, while we nibbled at those hard, seedy thorn apples?"

"Wasn't it fun? We'll taste them now and be children again."

Scarcely had they resumed their way before they flashed past a tree with a playhouse among its branches. The platform was broad enough for several children to sit with their feet hanging over the edge, and in imagination the two friends climbed the straight up-and-down ladder and sat visiting a while with children of another generation.

A huge rock garden which had been built in a side hill afforded a fine display of ledge-loving plants which brought them to another stop.

"How that sedum softens the edges of the stones, and those broods of hen-and-chickens are as prolific as though they were growing among the scales of a palm tree in the south."

"What is it about a rock garden that holds such a charm for most people?"

"It may hint at Niagara Glen, Yellowstone Park or the Yosemite."

"For those who have traveled perhaps; but the stay-at-home loves them, too."

"Shakespeare must have felt this call when he wrote those lines about the uses of adversity. His 'sermons in stones and good in every thing' has helped us feel the significance of rocks as symbols."

It was not long before they came to apple orchards hung with red-cheeked fruit.

"Those trees with their branches propped up by poles might be vernal tepees to shelter chiefs of an Indian bivouac."

"But the fruit and vegetable stands along the road take away the romance."

"We will stop and make use of them though, to procure mementos of our drive."

Terraced rows of russets, greenings and McIntosh reds were punctuated by hard green pears. Below them on the ground purple-and-white turnips renewed their association with the speckled pods of Lima beans hobnobbing with Concord grapes. At one end of that harvest home display a heap of bulging winter squashes was flanked by lesser piles of small ripe pumpkins.

As a homeward start was made a dooryard populated with dozens of painted animals came in view. A black-and-white terrier with a big bow of red ribbon was standing beside some kittens that were in the attitude of gamboling demurely on the green, and a flat yellow rabbit was hopping very near to the duck leading its little white flock to the water.

Then the car speeded on its way.

Tides in Tampa Bay

Creamy white sand bars with shallow water lapping the edges; as the water deepens the reflection of a clear sky shows in a much deeper blue in the water. Patches of kelp or seaweed on the sand bars make blotches of dark brown. Sea gulls standing in the bright sand or wading in the shallow water. Pelicans wheel over and suddenly dive down for a fish. A great flock of pink-billed skimmers rises from a sand bar a little farther out; they circle and turn in a spiral flight for alighting again and as they circle round and round they show black as their tops or backs come into sight and then, again, the glistening pure white of their underneath feathers shows in the soft hazy sunshine. Near by the patient white heron stands in shallow water seeking his food. A little steamboat or tug turns the sharp corner of the channel coming into the Port of St. Petersburg. Farther out the smoke is seen of big vessels which ply between this country and others, as they come and go to the Gulf of Mexico. Out at the Channel stakes are fishermen's boats. On a near sand bar a boy is hunting shells or clams. The sounds that go with this peaceful picture are:

First: The songs of the mocking birds—each one's song is a little different from the rest, but each a string of pearls made into musical liquid sweetness. The large blackbird whose feathers take on the rainbow's tints—so gleaming and perfect in his glossy winter coat. He adds his call and demands recognition. The bobwhite and family, and meadow larks, also tell their story of gratitude and rejoicing. The towee and thrashers dart in and out of the low shrubs near the shore, but do not tell much in song now, as they do not sing when it is not nesting time. The sounds of the sea birds come plainly. The sea gulls at times make a call which sounds like little kittens mewing, or such as little chickens make when they hover under the hen's wings for shelter. A killdeer is calling his plaintive cry.

Now, a line of soft white little waves begins to break at the outer edge of the sand bars, showing the tide is turning in beautiful Tampa Bay.

The Pigeons

"How do you do?" the Pigeon said,
"How do you do—you do?"
She strutted around
And quirked her head,
Lifted her feet
All wrinkled and red.—
Reiterating what she said:
"How do you do—you do?"

"How do *you* do?" her mate replied
"How do *you* do—*you* do?"
He hurried and flew
Down to her side—
Fluttered his wings
All open wide
Curving his neck in happy pride:
"How do *you* do—*you* do?"

"What shall we do?" she bobbed her head,
"What shall we do—we do?"
The chicks are here
And they must be fed.
Both coo-ooed with joy
As they gaily sped
Back to the little pigeon shed—
"What shall we do—we do?"

"Can it be true?" but sure enough,
"Can it be true—be true?"
There they were—
Not gray nor buff
Without a feather
Nor bit of fluff—
Pigeons surely, though in the rough.
"Can it be true—be true?"

"Oot it ee oo!" mouths open wide
"Oot it ee oo—ee oo!"
The nest of squabs
Began to chide—
She sputtered and cooed
The nest beside,
With wings outspread away he hied—
"Oot it ee oo—ee oo!"

"Watch what I do!" as back he flew
"Watch what I do—I do!
I've brought you some bread—
It's all for you,—
While you're eating this,
'Coo oo! Coo oo!'
I'll go and get some more for you.
"Watch what I do—I do!"

—WYNN URQUHART, in "Glimpses. A Book of the Open Window."

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Gypsy Callers. From a Drypoint by S. Tushingham.

MR. SYDNEY TUSHINGHAM gave early signs of artistic talent. His first venture was not with the needle but in painting on porcelain, a field in which an ancestor had distinguished himself two hundred years before.

As soon as he had opportunity, Mr. Tushingham left his native Staffordshire for London and became a pupil at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, where he had the advantage of Sir Frank Short's tuition. He went in whole-heartedly for etching and drypoint and has never looked back, having achieved a long list of prints in both mediums.

He was at first more or less under the conventions of the famous school, landscape and architecture furnishing him with a variety of motifs, which he in the first instance found within his own country. He also early discovered the charm of childhood and paid a happy tribute to its beauty in several prints.

Mr. Tushingham began early to roam in foreign lands, and Italy, that old enchantress, soon cast its glamour over him—Venice first and most of all. The artist was not long in mastering and perfecting his technique and to strip himself of earlier influences. Italy was again visited, and Spain, which supplied him with admirable subjects, quaint, impressive and picturesque.

Our illustration is one of Mr. Tushingham's more recent prints. Mother and child are both typical and have been dealt with in a susceptible and sympathetic manner.

Billy

Billy, our driver, is a middle-aged man with quite a large family. He is himself a small, almost tiny man, light as a feather on a dog sledge, but he is as tough as one of our Arctic spruces, and can stand weather almost as well as their storm-beaten snarled old trunks. Many a thousand miles, yes, many a thousand, Billy "has driven t' Mission doctors." Northward from Battle Harbour to Nakvak Fjord near Cape Chidley along the Atlantic seaboard, or East to the Canadian border along the Gulf of St. Lawrence, everyone knows Billy. . . .

His strong points, of course, are not classical lore or superfluity of possessions, but rather those of an unfailing good humor and unselfishness, and a readiness to play "Christopher" for anyone and anything that comes his way. What a lot of troubles have been avoided, what a heap of discouragements from failures saved, what a power of inspiration and achievement afforded by the twinkle in Billy's eye, no one could ever believe. True, these assets would not be cashable for five cents in the money market. They are not as tangible as a "daub of Goo." No, they are not "practical" in the sense of "material" or any "rational thing." But they are there, all the same, like the boy's kite around the corner, which he feels tugging, but cannot see. . . .

He has, naturally on this coast, been known on occasions to be late in arriving. He has been on record as "missing" once or twice, owing to troubles on sea, and "saving your presence," even on the land also. But there is one thing everyone has to admit about Billy—give him time, and if he has said he will get there, he will be there.—SIR WILFRED GRENFELL, in the *English Review*.

Vertrouwen in God

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science

RECHTE menschelijke activiteit is op vertrouwen gebouwd; er zon geen vooruitgang kunnen zijn zonder verlicht vertrouwen of geloof. Hoe somber zou het menschelijk bestaan zijn, als elk gevoel van vertrouwen verdwenen was. Als achterdocht in iemands gedachte binnen komt, begint zij rechte activiteit te vernietigen, en, in de mate dat men aan haar toegeeft, den zin van het goede en van geluk. Ziekte is somtijds het gevolg van het koesteren van achterdocht, en vele gezinnen zijn er ongelukkig door geworden. Als alle stervelingen door achterdocht bestuurd werden, kon er geen vooruitgang bestaan, en zouden vrees, rampzaligheid, ziekte en gebrek ieders ervaring verduisteren.

Zonder geloof of vertrouwen kon een kind geen opvoeding krijgen, want het kind moet met geloof de verklaringen van zijn onderwijzer aannemen. Hijzelf weet niet dat achtmaal acht gelijk is aan vier en zestig, maar neemt deze verklaring aan, omdat de onderwijzer hem zegt, dat het zoo is. Later kan hij het voor zichzelf bewijzen, maar eerst moet hij het door geloof aannemen.

Zaken zouden niet kunnen bestaan zonder geloof of vertrouwen. Panieken worden veroorzaakt door achterdocht; en als vertrouwen in het rechte gevestigd kon worden, zouden panieken afgewend worden. Daar vertrouwen zoo noodzakelijk is, is het voorzeker de moeite waard een vasten grond te zoeken voor ons vertrouwen of geloof. Christian Science geeft den waren grond, de ware basis, voor geloof, door aan te toonen dat God, het goede, in werkelijkheid de eenige macht is, en dat degene, die denkt in overeenstemming met deze waarheid, beschermd is tegen de valsche aansprakon van het kwade. Wie deze ware premisse aanneemt, is onbevreesd en vreugdevol actief, want alleen gebrek aan vertrouwen in het goede kan rechte menschelijke activiteit tegenhouden of belemmeren. Dus zal iemand, die op het alzijn van het goede vertrouwt, slagen, want waar succes is het resultaat van onbevreesde en vreugdevolle activiteit.

De Bijbel is onze autoriteit voor het begrijpen van het alzijn van God, het goede, want hij zegt: „Alle dingen zijn door hetzelve gemaakt, en zonder hetzelve is geen ding gemaakt, dat gemaakt is," en „God zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en ziet het was zeer goed." De juiste conclusie trekkend uit deze premisse van het alzijn van het goede, schrijft Mrs. Eddy in „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (blz. 525): „Al wat goed of waardevol is, maakte God. Hetgeen waardeloos of schadelijk is, heeft Hij niet gemaakt,—vandaar de onwerkelijkheid ervan." Laat ieder oprecht zoeker naar Waarheid vanuit deze ware basis redeneeren, en hij zal eenigermate de groote waarheid beseffen, dat God, het goede, Alles is, en het kwade slechts eene schijnbare macht. Als men de gedachte laat besturen door de waarheid dat God Alles is, verkrijgt men een bevredigenden en blijden zin van bestaan, want geloof in het alzijn van het goede brengt den overvloedigen zin van leven, waarvan Christus Jezus zeide, dat hij gekomen was om die te schenken. Omdat zijn vertrouwen in het alzijn van God, het goede, volkomen was, bewees de Meester de volstrekte onwerkelijkheid van iedere bewering van het kwade. Zijn geloof in het goede beschermde hem immer, en stelde hem in staat zijne zending met succes te volbrengen. Ditzelfde vertrouwen in het goede zal ook ieder van ons in staat stellen ons levenswerk goed uit te voeren.

In den brief aan de Hebreërs wordt verklaard, dat het zonder geloof onmogelijk is Gode te behagen, en dat God „een belooner is dergenen, die Hem zoeken." Daarin worden ook vele van de wondervolle successen opgesomd van degenen die in God vertrouwden, en de overwinning behaalden over het geloof in het kwade. „Welke door het geloof koninkrijken hebben overwonnen, gerechtigheid geoefend, de beloftenissen verkregen, de muilen der leeuwen toegestopt, de kracht des vuurs hebben uitgeblusscht, de scherpte des zwaards zijn ontvloden, uit zwakheid krachten hebben gekregen, in den krijg sterk geworden zijn, heirlegers der vreemden op de vlucht hebben gebracht."

De menschen vertrouwen van nature op hetgeen zij meenen dat macht heeft. Zij hebben geloofd dat het kwaad in staat was iets te volbrengen, alleen maar omdat zij geloofden dat het kwaad intelligentie bezat. Maar wanneer zij het alzijn van het goede erkennen, begint het geloof te verdwijnen, dat het kwade werkelijk is, en ontvouwt het ware begrijpen, dat het goede de eenige intelligentie is, zich in ervaring.

Door onzen naaste te zien als het kind van God, het goede, zullen wij hem vertrouwen en alleen goeds van hem verwachten. Dat dit rechte kennen goede gevolgen voortbrengt, zoowel voor hem die den mensch in dit ware licht ziet als voor degenen met wien hij omgaat, kan door allen getuigd worden, die door deze waarheid hun denken laten beheerschen.

Vertrouwen in het goede brengt ons ook gezondheid en voorspoed; want het is niet anders dan geloof in de macht van het kwade, dat oogenschijnlijk het goede buiten onze ervaring houdt. „Vertrouw op den Heere, en doe het goede; bewoon de aarde, en voed u met getrouwigheid," schrijft de Psalmdichter. „En verlustig u in den Heere, zoo zal Hij u geven de begeerten uws harten. Wentel uwen weg op den Heere, en vertrouw op Hem; Hij zal het maken." Deze woorden beteekenen duidelijk, dat verlicht vertrouwen in God, het goede, overvloedig goed in de menschelijke ervaring zal brengen in vervulling van gerecht verlangen.

Men wende zich voor informatie aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Christian Science Uitgevers Genootschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Where Most Is Meant

Dazzled, how the brown moth flutters
(In my fingers prisoned tight)
Ere, through opened sash and shutters,
Loosed into the night.

Surely clutched but softly holden
(Least of struggling ticklish things)
Let him go—
My hand is golden,
Dusty from his wings.

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Parson's Pleasure."

Trust in God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGHT human activity is built upon trust; there could be no progress without enlightened trust or faith. Were all sense of trust removed, how drear human existence would be! When suspicion comes into one's thought, it begins to destroy right activity and the sense of good and happiness to the degree that it is indulged. Sickness is sometimes the result of harboring suspicion, and many homes have become discordant because of it. If all mortals were governed by suspicion, there could be no progress; and fear, unhappiness, sickness, and lack would darken all experience.

Without faith or trust no child could receive an education, for the child must accept in faith the statements of his teacher. He himself does not know that eight times eight equals sixty-four, but accepts this statement because the teacher tells him it is so. Later, he can demonstrate it for himself, but at first he must accept it through faith.

Business could not exist without faith or trust. Panics are engendered by suspicion; and if faith in the right could be established, panics would be averted. Trust being so necessary, it is certainly worth while to seek a firm basis for one's trust or faith. Christian Science gives the true basis for faith by showing that God, good, is in reality the only power, and that one who is thinking in accordance with this truth is protected from the false claims of evil. One who accepts this true premise is fearlessly and joyously active, for only lack of faith in good can retard or stop right human activity. Thus, one who trusts in the allness of good is successful, for true success is the product of fearless, joyous activity.

The Bible gives us warrant for the understanding of the allness of God, good; for it says, "All things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made," and, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Drawing the correct conclusion from this premise of the allness of good, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 525): "Everything good or worthy, God made. Whatever is valueless or baneful, He did not make,—hence its unreality." Let any sincere seeker for Truth reason from this true basis, and he will apprehend in some degree the great truism that God, good, is All, and that evil is but a seeming power. Allowing thought to be governed by the truth that God is All, one reaches a satisfying and joyous sense of existence, for faith in the allness of good brings the abundant sense of life which Christ Jesus said he had come to bestow. Because his trust in the allness of God, good, was complete, the Master proved the utter unreality of every claim of evil. His faith in good ever preserved him and enabled him successfully to perform his mission. This same trust in good will also enable each one of us to carry out our life-work aright.

It is declared in the epistle to the Hebrews that without faith it is impossible to please God, and that God "is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him." There are also enumerated many of the wonderful achievements of those who trusted in God, who gained the victory over the belief of evil, "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

Men naturally trust in what they believe has power. They have had faith in evil's ability to accomplish something only because they have believed evil to have intelligence. But as they acknowledge the allness of good, belief in evil as real begins to disappear, and the true understanding of good as the only intelligence unfolds in experience.

Seeing our neighbor as the child of God, good, we shall trust him and expect only good from him. That this right knowing is productive of good results, both to him who is seeing man in this true light and to those with whom he deals, can be testified to by all who have allowed this truth to govern their thinking.

Trust in good also brings us health and prosperity; for it is only belief in the power of evil that apparently keeps good out of one's experience. "Trust in the Lord, and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed," writes the Psalmist. "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass." These words plainly mean that enlightened trust in God, good, will bring into human experience abundant good in fulfillment of right desire.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

How Heroes Are Made

The process by which heroes are manufactured for the exhilaration of the public has attracted little serious investigation. . . . It is, none the less, an art neither accidental nor capricious in its selective technique. Where the historian strives—so far as frailty of records and human prejudice will allow—to reveal what actually happened, it is left to the novelist, like the bard of old, to submit a symbol instead of a survey, or launch a legend instead of a liturgy. The method sounds facile enough but is actually governed by rigid conventions. Popular approval may be stormed along the romantic byways of social distinction, personal beauty, supreme physical prowess, or picturesque misfortune and should the background be equally amiable the making of a hero is merely a matter of presentation. But there are still the proprieties. It is, very naturally, usual and even proper that these human legends of history should not only illustrate a period and thus give it dramatic expression, but that they should be separated by the kindly veil of time from their literary impresarios. To the historian the last rising of the Jacobites presents an insignificant military campaign, whereas to the novelist and poet, and consequently the entire reading public, it has provided in Prince Charlie a supreme hero completely equipped with beauty, youth, courage, a lost crown, and superb misfortune. The episode demanded imaginative consolidation, and by the genius of Sir Walter Scott the romantic (and also commercial) future of the Highlands was assured. In a similar way the eclipse of the highwayman through the invention of steam necessitated the legend of the turnpike; and Harrison Ainsworth, adopting the miserable and obscure footpad Dick Turpin, set him riding to York, and in doing so rang up the curtain upon that exhilarating myth the Duval of the cross roads. . . .

What would seem incredible would be that a novelist could select a living character, and having endowed him with all the qualities of a superman, set him loose to symbolize the popular notions of a historical background. And yet that was exactly what happened to Buffalo Bill. In his discovery, his carefully established reputation, and his place in the estimation and affection of the world the career of William Cody is quite without precedent, and in these days of instantaneous corroboration may never be repeated. Circumstances peculiar to this generation gave such a supreme piece of effrontery a sporting chance which his own exuberant character proceeded to mould into a solid achievement. . . .

There is no question that Buffalo Bill conquered Europe. Queen Victoria bowed to the Stars and Stripes as Cody rode past her box. Quite carried away, she ordered a command performance for the Royal guests who had come to the Jubilee. They made a party of three hundred, and after that the show was on its feet for fifteen years. Buffalo Bill was the lion of the London season . . . It was Buffalo Bill himself, magnificent, debonair, the perfect centaur, who made the show. He was the hero of a hundred tales. So were his Indians. . . .

To the older generation his name recalls rather wistful memories of a hard seat in a crowded circus suddenly frozen to stillness as that unforgettable figure cantering into the arena, rode into their hearts and there remained.—*The Times Literary Supplement* (London).

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Petit Jean Builds a House

By MABEL FITZGERALD

HARDLY had the sun said good morning through banks of rosy clouds over the distant hills, than Petite Maman was up and about, preparing the milk in the cool dairy, and watching Josef and Paul drive in the cows while she ladled out the cream from the deep basins. There was always so much to be done, including a breakfast of steaming hot chocolate and newly baked bread, which had to be ready before the men went off into the fields for the day.

Petite Maman worked hard, but she did not complain. Sometime, when Petit Jean was a little older perhaps, they would move into a little house away from the farm, and leave Josef and Paul to look after everything for them.

Petit Jean often thought of that day, and as he grew older he longed to do things for her, and especially did he want to see her in a little home of her own, away from the farm and the hard work, just happy and peaceful. Thinking of this gave him his great idea, and so came the surprise that Petite Maman herself never guessed, until it was a surprise no longer.

The boy was the most sought after worker in the whole village. It was always the same. When Petite Maman could spare him from the farm, the neighbors clamored for his services.

"Petit Jean, come and help me mend my roof. It has a hole as big as twenty melons, and the rain is coming in."

"Petit Jean, lend me a hand with my new wall," came from Mlle. Hortense, "the donkeys are eating up all my turnips, and I must get the fence up and keep them out."

So it would go on from one to the other. The house of this one, the wall of that. And Petit Jean would cry: "Bien, M'sieu. Bien, Mamselle Hortense. I am coming."

His Great Idea

He was always content, always ready, and sometimes for very little payment indeed, for they were not rich folk in the village. More often than not it was just a basket of fruit in season, or perhaps a sack of potatoes. But one day Petit Jean had his great idea and after that, when he was offered a gift in payment for what he had done he always asked for a stone.

"Donnez-moi cette pierre."

He was given it without question.

"What are you going to do with it, Petit Jean?"

"I am going to build a house for Petite Maman."

"Ma foi!" laughed his employer, "it will not be tomorrow that she will live in it."

"Perhaps not," said Petit Jean stolidly, "but he who perseveres will win. My house will grow."

"When are you going to start building, Petit Jean?" laughed the neighbors, and then Petit Jean would put his finger to his lips.

"Tchut! Be quiet all of you. Petite Maman is not to know. She is to know nothing until the house is ready."

The neighbors thought that a fine joke.

"Par example," said another neighbor, M. Abel, the village builder, who was very fond of Petit Jean, "Par example, where is the land coming from to begin with? Who is going to give you the land round here where you can build your house? And who is going to find the time to help you build? You do not imagine, do you, that you can build it yourself?"

"As to that—" began Petit Jean.

"As to that," said M. Abel kindly, "I do not mind helping you. I have a field, for instance, below the hill near the pond; it is no good to me for cultivation, for nothing ever grows there."

"My house might grow there," ventured Petit Jean.

"Well, you may have it."

"You make me a present of it?"

"Yes, a present of it for what it is worth. Now go on with your collecting, and bring all the stones to me, and we will see what we can do," and M. Abel pinched Petit Jean's cheek, and laughed heartily.

Every day Petit Jean brought his contributions to M. Abel. Sometimes, besides stones, there would be a little plaster, a plank of wood, an iron bar; and gradually, bit by bit, on the side of the hill where the breeze blew and touched the trees to soft clinging whispers, there rose the walls of a little house, built by a pair of kindly and skillful hands, aided by the payment that a little boy had received for his good will.

Then, one day, the people up at the big house sent for him.

"Well, Petit Jean," said M. le Marquis, "I hear you are building a house."

"Yes, M. le Marquis."

"Well, you have always been so obliging, I will give you the wood for your roof, if you will come every morning and dig my potatoes till the crop is finished."

"Certainly," replied Petit Jean, and the bargain was made.

That day Petit Jean could scarcely contain himself for joy as he worked side by side with M. Abel and told him of the gift that was coming. The walls of the little house mounted up gradually. At last the roof was in place, a door appeared, then a window, and by that time the whole village was on tiptoe with expectation. Petit Jean's house was finished, and everyone was all eagerness to see it.

The Last Touches

Petit Jean himself said very little as he watched M. Abel put the last touches, but every evening he returned to the farm, and there, at the window, was Petite Maman sewing in the kitchen after the day's work was over. Petit Jean's heart would swell with happiness as he thought of the surprise in store for her, and how very soon now the time would come when he could tell her of his great secret.

At last the day came when all the village knew that the little house on the side of the hill was complete, and one by one the neighbors followed each other along the road to see it.

"It is just big enough for you, Petit Jean," they said, laughing, "only your feet will have to hang out of the window if you are to fit in at all!"

"Not a bit of it!" declared M. Abel, "we have done better than that, have we not, Petit Jean? Leave them to enjoy their jokes and gossip if they like."

It was in truth a most successful little house. True, there was as yet no furniture, but Petit Jean was too happy to worry about that, and as he did not feel he could wait a moment longer, when he returned home that evening he told Petite Maman what M. Abel and he had done.

"Very soon," he concluded, "very soon now, you shall leave the farm to Josef and Paul, who are great strong men, to do the work for you, and you shall live in the little house that I have helped to build." How proudly Petit Jean spoke! "Come, Petite Maman, will you go with me after supper, and I will show it to you?"

And Petite Maman's face shone as she gave Petit Jean the biggest hug she had ever given him in his life. She took from the table in the window a little rose in a pot, and Petit Jean laughed.

"What are you going to do with that, Petite Maman?"

"It is going to be my first gift to the little house," she answered.

So they started off up the road, carrying the rose to be put in a place of honor. But when they came to the door and opened it a tremendous surprise awaited them, for instead of empty rooms as they had been when Petit Jean left them that afternoon, they found a house fully furnished.

While Petit Jean had been having supper, and telling Petite Maman the surprise he had in store for her, the neighbors, in spite of their jokes, had been preparing a surprise of their own. The richest neighbor had brought beds, another a table, another two chairs, other cupboards, and house linen to put in them. M. le Marquis had sent a whole outfit for the kitchen, together with a big basket of provisions of all sorts.

"It is our surprise of love," they said, "for Petit Jean."

And in the little house it did indeed seem as if every gift carried the loving kindness that Petit Jean himself had awakened in the hearts of them all. It was not long before Petite Maman came to live in her new home, and every evening, when Petit Jean returned from the day's work, she sat at the window nodding and smiling to him. Something else was there also—it was the little rose in its pot, nodding and smiling, too.

A Horse!

I'd like a horse
With a long, long mane,
And a long, long tail,
And a big broad back,
And kind brown eyes,
And a nice soft nose
And a silky coat
That is black as black.

I'd feed my horse
With oats and hay,
And little apples
And bits of bread;
And we'd gallop, and gallop,
And gallop away,
And come cantering home
When it's time for bed!

Joyce L. Brisley.

Billy, A Bulbul

ENTERING the Los Angeles Junior Museum one day I heard a little voice calling "Pretty Boy," "Pretty Billy," "Bobwhite," "Chippy-Chippy," and to my astonishment found that this chattering proceeded from a small bird who was cheerily entertaining himself and the museum visitors by his remarks and antics. I found upon questioning the attendant that he was Billy, the Bulbul, a native of Kandy, Ceylon. He now lives happily in a cage in the museum where he is the much-loved pet of both attendants and visitors.

Billy, the Bulbul, on the Shoulder of a Friendly Museum Worker.

On Sundays he is allowed more liberty than on other days, for then only one entrance to the museum is open. Billy makes the most of this liberty, sometimes alighting on the shoulders of visitors, and otherwise endearing himself to whoever is at hand. He loves attention and demands it by chattering and scolding if he finds that he is not being noticed.

Many people come back to see him the second or third time, and Billy often remembers them and will perform for them and sway back and forth in delight when they make much of him. Children passing on their way to school, speak to him, and some little Korean children, of whom he is especially fond, find that he is always "on deck" to greet them each morning. He will endeavor to imitate whistles and words of those of whom he is fond, and has learned the word "Chippy" which he uses often, through hearing the Museum attendants call a chipmunk who also lives in the museum.

Billy has his own little dance when the sun pours into his window pleasing him greatly, and drawing forth a quiet, soft little song which he accompanies with a flapping of wings, or with head poked forward, feathers up, and a soft swaying of the body back and forth without moving his feet.

I was so interested in this bird who had such marked individuality of his own that I asked about his history and was given the story of his life, from which I quote:

"Billy is a Madras bulbul (Molpastes, hasmorrhous hasmorrhous-Wait) six inches long from the tip of his beak to the end of his tail. His first home was a nest in the Sacred Bo tree of Kandy, Ceylon. It must have been a crowded nest, for Billy had not acquired his full quota of feathers when he was either pushed or accidentally tumbled from his home. He was picked up by a kindly Singhalese boy, a waiter in the hotel, and brought to me to care for.

"He was a lively youngster and for the first few weeks seemed to be chiefly a quivering head and neck and enormous beak, always wide open. Whenever I came near his cage he started a cry for food. I fed him papaw, mashed potato and other soft vegetables and fruits (later bananas became his favorite diet) on which he thrived and of which he ate unbelievable amounts.

"Billy has greatly endeared himself to us all during this first year of his life. He seems to enjoy being wherever we are all gathered together and welcomes us home with a cheerful whistle. As night comes on he often comes and nestles down on my shoulder against my neck and sometimes under my chin. If I lie down in the afternoon and place my palm upon the bed, he will hop into it and nestle down for his rest, sometimes warbling away softly and happily.

"He is a good traveller. He has a small lacquered traveling box, with the two sides, top and bottom solid wood, but back and front barred. He likes motoring and ocean travel and does not seem to mind the nights on trains very much, although some of his experiences with Indian trains have been very rough. So far, Billy's travels have brought him over 2500 miles, and before his destination he will have accomplished an additional 12,000."

Leaving the museum, I found myself glad that Billy with his cunning ways had found a home where he could bring happiness to so many, giving all an opportunity to realize how alert and intelligent a little bird may be. M. C. B.

To Make Sewing Cards

Save the empty breakfast cereal boxes and cut them into sewing cards. By tracing around an ordinary post card you will be outlining sewing cards of a good size. Cut these out and mark on the plain side any outline of an animal, flower, or the like which you may want. You can find suitable pictures for your sewing cards in old magazines.

To transfer the outline of your picture to your sewing card lay a piece of carbon paper on the card, the blackened side down, and place the picture on top of it. Now trace around the outlines of your animal or flower, using a lead pencil or other pointed instrument. Press rather hard on your pencil and the outline will be transferred to your card. You can get the carbon paper at a book store for a few cents if there does not happen to be any in the house. It can be used over and over again.

To sew around the outlined cards you will need a stout needle with a large eye. A darning needle answers the purpose nicely. Thread the needle with colored cord, left-over ends of embroidery silk or cotton which mother may have no further need of, or with bright yarn. Stick your needle up and down through the card, following the outline with your stitches which should be longest on the right side. The finished card will look best if the stitches that show are all of one size.

The nice thing about this kind of sewing card is that you can keep adding to the set all the time.

A True Squirrel Story

"HI, THERE, Sandy. There's a muskrat! See him? Right over there. He's coming your way." Joe Meeboe was excited, and I turned in my boat toward him as he pointed, balancing himself atop the bow-seat in his own skiff. Sure enough, there was a litttle animal heading for a point of land between the two boats on this beautiful Wisconsin lake. I made haste to intercept him, not because I wished to harm or frighten the little fellow but to obtain a better view of him for the two boys and myself.

Strange how the little rascal kept his head and tail floating with the motion of his active legs. Not much like a muskrat, I thought. What could it be, anyhow? A rabbit? A mink? A weasel? Too small for a fox. We were not kept waiting long. As I sculled the boat between the shore and himself just in the nick of time, there he was only two feet away from us—AND COMING STEADILY ON. Afraid? I should say not!

"Fut, fut, fut, fut, fut, fut," he stuttered at me, as much as to say, "I've had enough, and I'm going to take a chance on you, but you'd better behave yourself." And, with that, he wearily clambered into the boat and sat on the same seat with Karl.

"It's a fox-squirrel, Dad," yelled the boy. "He swam clear across the lake." His hand started toward the tired little quadruped as though to stroke his head affectionately.

I advised the lad to leave him alone. This squirrel was not one of the tame sort you meet in parks. He was a wild forest creature, not accustomed to humans. The little animal had evidently swum out too far, and in his predicament overcame his timidity by coming to us for aid.

The boys were full of excitement over their unexpected visitor. But the guest did not impose upon our hospitality. Refreshed somewhat from his moment of relaxation, the long-distance swimmer hopped along the boat and over the seat on which I was sitting to the bow, from which he fearlessly dropped into the water and ended his journey a few feet away in the limbs of an overhanging tree. E. S.

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A Cross-Country Race

"WHOOPEE! Whoopee! Whoopee!" chorused the twins, dancing a jig in the back of the wagon as it swerved around the corner into the barnyard. Cousin Dick mischievously drew the frisky team to a sudden halt, which jerked children and pigs into a tumbled heap of legs and arms and hoofs. The squawks and squeals and grunts brought Auntie Sue, all beaming and floury, to the farmhouse door.

"Well now, of all things," she said, neatly pinching the edge of a pasty she had in her hand.

"Oh Auntie Sue! Auntie Sue! Come and see the dearest little, pink pigs," spluttered Trixie Twin, extricating herself from the heap, all hot and disheveled.

"Yes, do," called Timothy Twin, taking a flying leap out of the wagon onto Cousin Dick's back, as he stooped to unfasten the trace. Then the children went off to the barn with the horses, and Cousin Dick took charge of the pigs.

Their First Feed

"I've put them in the new quarters," he said on his return, "and you two can take them their first feed if you like," he added, giving them each a little grain in a lard pail. Hand in hand Trixie and Timothy Twin trotted down the yard to the new pig pens, swinging their pails as they went.

They peeped over the fence. "Oh!" gasped Trixie Twin," "they're not there."

"Cousin Dick, Cousin Dick," called Timothy Twin, "the pigs have gone, the pigs have gone." "And we hadn't even named them," wailed Trixie Twin, sitting down dejectedly in the new feed trough.

"Well," said Cousin Dick, coming up and looking all around the fence, "I suppose I shouldn't have left them before I had them feeding right here. But I really can't see where they wiggled through."

"I see one of them, way over there by the fence," yelled Timothy Twin, and set off after it at top speed. In and out and round and round the three chased the little pig, but they never got near enough to touch him.

At last, hot and tired, they held a hurried council. "Trixie Twin, will you go to the house and get Auntie Sue to come with a big coat? I think I could get near enough to throw a coat over him and we could dash in and catch him before he had time to get away," said Cousin Dick.

On her way, Trixie Twin saw Uncle Joe hoeing the potatoes, so she ran across the field to tell him. He leaned on his hoe and laughed, and mopped his hot forehead with his big red handkerchief. "As good as 'Hare and hounds' any day, I'll be bound," he said. "And there's Neighbor George—his long legs will be the very thing." He halloed to Neighbor George, and the two set off to join the chase.

Trixie Twin went into the farmhouse where she found Mrs. Neighbor George talking to Auntie Sue. They, too, laughed heartily at her tale of woe. But each fetched a coat, and Auntie Sue thoughtfully took the crisp pasties out of the oven and popped some of them into a lard pail, which she gave to Trixie Twin to carry. "Cross-country racing makes hungry folks," she laughed knowingly, and they set off.

Cousin Dick's Success

They climbed through the fence just by a big clump of bracken, and there in the shade lay the other little pig. They all gave chase, they tried to throw a coat over him, but all in vain.

At last, hot and panting, they met the rest of the party, mud up to their knees, for their little pig had led them over logs and through bog and slough—but he was still at large. Then Cousin Dick made another frantic dive at his little pig, tripped over a root, and fell right on top of piggy, who was too surprised to get out of the way.

"Three cheers for Dick," yelled Neighbor George, running to his assistance only just in time, with a sack he had provided himself with from the barn. Laughing and cheering, between mouthfuls of pasties and much good advice, the sack was tied and, refreshed and encouraged by this success, it was not long before Neighbor George made good use of his long legs and cornered piggy number two in an old shack.

And so at last a dirty, tired but triumphant party carried home the piggies, and while Auntie Sue and Mrs. Neighbor George went to prepare an extra special supper, Uncle Joe, Neighbor George and Cousin Dick looked and looked around the new fence for the place where the piggies had squeezed through. The twins sat down inside and opened the sack, and out tumbled the little pink pigs, as cool as cucumbers, and grunted delightedly over their supper in the new trough.

"What are you going to call them?" asked Cousin Dick. The twins thought hard. "I know," announced Timothy Twin, "Peter Pan and Wendy." "Yes," agreed Trixie Twin, "because they didn't want to grow up and ran away to find the 'Never Never Land.'"

A Game You Can Make

IT IS somtimes hard to find something new and interesting to do during the winter evenings. Try, one evening, to make a game for yourself, one that you will be able play many times with your friends.

You will need a big sheet of white cardboard or paper—cardboard for preference, because it will not get crumpled but will lie nice and flat.

Mark this sheet into two-inch squares. Make them plain by inking the lines. Then the squares should be painted in in different colors. You will find that you will have to repeat the colors before all the squares are painted, but this will only add to the attraction of the game.

Now to play. You will need some counters—you can borrow them from your ludo or tiddlywink set. If this is not possible, make some from discs of cardboard, shaping them with a small coin and coloring them to match the squares on the board.

To play the game, you must place the board at one end of the dining-room table and stand at the other. Then throw the discs in such a way that they will land in the middle of their corresponding colored squares. Each player throws one counter in turn. To score: the player who gets a counter in its corresponding square scores two. If the counter is only partly on the square it counts one. The player with the highest score wins the game.

Huttee Boy of the Jungle

Those of you who have already met Huttee Boy in the Sunset Stories, and enjoyed the humorous doings of this funny little elephant, will be delighted to hear that Mrs. Mabel Spicer Gill has had her stories put into a book. "Huttee Boy of the Jungle" (Price $1.25) is published by George Sully Company, Inc., New York, and it is illustrated by someone whose work you know and love well, Mr. Paul R. Carmack, the author and artist of Snubs.

The Mail Bag

London, England

Dear Editor:

I am a blue-gray roan pony called Cinderella. A blue roan is a grayish-blue color. I have a lovely long silver mane and tail.

I was born in Hungary and spent all my "ponyhood" there. Then I was put on a great moving house, and I saw water all around me for many weeks. I heard afterward that it was a ship and that I was taken to America. When I got to California I was taken to a place where there were a number of children, and I was glad, for I have always loved children.

For about 12 years I was at this place. Occasionally I was very carefully groomed, and then one of the children rode me around a ring in a big house-thing, and I was given a blue rosette. At other times I was ridden by other children about the grounds of the place and in the park.

At last, when I was about 15 or 16 years old, all this kind of life ended. I went to San Francisco to a little girl, 2 years old, called Alison. There was also another little girl, 1 year old, called Dorothy, and later, a little boy, Jackie. I taught them all to ride. There was a very nice groom, called Angus, who took care of me.

We used to go to Golden Gate Park and along the beach. It was fun! Well, time went on until they were 6, 5 and 3 years old. Then they went away with their Daddy and Mummy. I missed them very much. But about two years later I was put on another ship and taken through the Panama Canal and across the sea until the ship reached England.

Then I was taken by train to London, which is a very noisy place, and then to a place with lots of other horses and ponies. This place was Roehampton Club. Later on in the day, who do you think appeared at the door of my loose box? Why Alison, Dorothy and Jackie, with a big bunch of carrots! I was so pleased to see them that I took the carrots and trotted around my stall, neighing and tossing them into the air.

Now I live at the stables of their home and during the daytime I am put into the orchard, where I can graze. There are lots of dandelions there, which I love. There is a lovely place to go for a gallop with the children and that is Richmond Park. About five years ago Dorothy stopped riding me because she was too heavy, and about three years ago, Alison did, too. The children are now 15, 14 and 12. They often bring me sugar.

I should love to correspond with another pony. With love to all the Mail Baggers, Cinderella L.

[Look on opposite page for more Mail Bag.]

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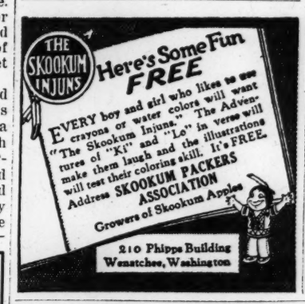
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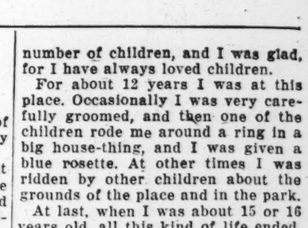

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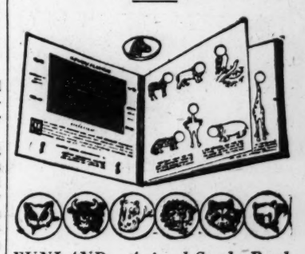

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Whispering Bells

By ANNE DUNTON

"DEAR me," grumbled the little black seed deep down in the cozy brown pod. "I do wish that horrid wind would stop shaking us this way. Why, that last gust nearly sent me spilling right out on to the ground."

"Oh, did it?" asked the next bright little seed quickly. "My, how I envy you. I can hardly wait for the moment when I can tumble out of here into the lovely warm earth. I have been peeking out for ever so many days, and I have made up my mind to let go when the wind is blowing toward the west, because I want to fall over in that bare spot beside the fence."

"Beside the fence?" gasped the first worried little seed. "Do you mean that you really want to fall in this dull old backyard, and, worst of all, grow beside that rickety old fence?"

Little Seed's Choice

"Why, yes, I want to fall in that place that looks so forlorn," she answered quickly. "You have no idea what wonderful plans I have for next spring when I send up my leaves and flowers. Why, when I begin to think about it, I get so excited that I feel I never shall be able to wait for the wind to shake me loose."

"Well, I certainly don't intend to grow in this place next year, and I'll thank you not to bump against me on your way out, I am going to hold on until someone comes out from the house to rescue me. Don't you remember that the little girl said we came from a very fine plant and that she was going to shake us into an envelope and plant us in the front garden? Oh, yes, I too have plans for my future, but I shall be where I belong, and not out here with the tools and the garbage can." And if the happy little seed had been watching, she would have seen a very haughty look on her neighbor's face.

But the happy little seed did not notice it, because at that very moment she heard a puff of west wind come tumbling around the side of the garage, so without even waiting to call good-by to her shocked neighbor, she let go and went tumbling gloriously out into the autumn sunshine.

Past the Hollyhocks and Petunias

She wanted to shout WHEE-ee-ee as she sailed past the prim hollyhocks and the laughing petunias, and she felt like shouting Whee-ee-ee again as she skimmed close to the patch of grass and landed with a bump in the empty spot by the old fence.

It took her a little while to get over the strangeness of the things about her, but before long she was quite safely covered and very, very busy, every once in a while, though, she would stop and wonder about her worried neighbor, and would hope that things were going well for her.

But alas, things were not going well for the little seed in the pod. She was all alone now, and each day was a bit colder than the last. The ground did not seem to be as soft as it had been, nor did it look so inviting, yet she clung to her place in the tattered brown home that was now almost wrecked by the fall winds.

"No!" she shouted to the impatient gusts that tried to shake her out. "No, you shan't throw me out into this old back yard. I am a fine lady and I am going to grow in the big front garden."

Waiting and Waiting

But she waited and waited, and no one came to rescue her. So one dreary night, when there wasn't even a bit of moonlight, she grew too tired to hold on any longer, and a very saucy wind shook her out into the black night.

The ground was not a bit friendly, and it was cold, so she huddled sadly in her tiny nook and thought about her gay little neighbor, who had settled in the ground while it was still soft and warm.

Oh, well, she thought to herself, anyway, I am in a flower bed and not over by that lazy old fence. At least I can snub her when I look across in the spring. But somehow that thought did not make the cold little seed feel one bit warmer. So from that time on, all through the long winter, she had a most uncomfortable time of it. Indeed, there were times when she would wonder if she were going to have enough strength left to put down her roots.

But after what seemed an endless wait, she began to feel an exciting warmth all about her, and now and then a delicious drink of spring shower would come slipping down through the thirsty earth.

"Now," she thought to herself, "now is the time for me to hurry and grow, so that I may show that silly neighbor of mine how foolish she was to throw herself away on that old bare spot by the fence."

So she pushed and pushed her tender green shoot up through the earth, but she was aware that it was taking her a long time, because she had been through a most uncomfortable winter, and she did not have the abundance of strength that she had expected to have.

One sweet-smelling morning, however, she did tumble away the last tiny clod of earth and poked her fresh green head out into the gay, busy spring. But what a surprise she had—twice she blinked before she was able to understand what she saw. Then she realized what had happened. Everything in the garden was up, up and in full leaf, towering above her so thickly that she felt almost as if she might be smothered.

"Can I be so late as this?" she said, anxiously. Then she peeped through the sturdy stalks about her in an effort to catch a glimpse of her friend, upon whom she had hoped to bestow a superior nod. At first she was unable even to see out, but after a bit there was a gentle breeze that swayed the big plants and gave her a chance to look right across to the fence. But surely it could not have been the same old fence, because the one she saw was all straight and glistening, as if it were wearing a new coat of paint! It stood very proudly, too, as if it were happy to protect the beautifully shaped and softly rustling plant that stood so confidently in the sunlight.

The breeze came again and the tiny sprout gasped as she saw that the perfect plant was her own little neighbor, who had tossed herself so gladly into the old bare spot.

Again and again the breeze moved the stalks about the little sprout, but not once again did she look over toward her friend. The fact is, she tried very hard to stay out of sight, for she was beginning to feel as if she had been an extremely selfish and foolish seed.

"So," she whispered to herself, "the thing for me to do is to keep hidden away and not let anyone know that I was foolish."

But that night she felt very lonely. And in the morning she felt lonely again. Then she began to dislike the strong, eager plants about her. And that is the way she felt for a whole week. Just lonely and disagreeable and most uncomfortable for fear her friend over by the fence might catch sight of her huddled there underneath the other flowers, and might try to snub her.

Then one evening she heard people talking, and felt very much upset when the little girl from the house pulled aside the big plants and looked right down at her.

Little Girl's Discovery

"Oh, Mother, see what I've found—a dear, new little plant, trying so hard to do its best under all of these leaves! Let's put it over by the fence where the other one is. I'm sure it will love it over there."

So before the last tardy sunbeams had scampered off the cool grass, the little plant found herself tenderly tucked into the moist bed, right beside her old friend.

At first she was too much disturbed to do anything but hang her head and hope that her tall friend would not notice her. But to her surprise, she heard her friend calling in a voice so full of excited surprise that she was almost glad to raise her head and respond.

Then as evening slipped gently through the orchard and across the lawn there was such a hurry of questions and answers that the old fence had to smile to himself. And not once was there a thought of unhappiness or disappointment, because the big plant was so full of joy that she did not give the little newcomer a chance to think of anything else.

After that the days kept growing more and more summery, and the two plants worked and worked together, until before long the little one had grown up to full size and had burst into glorious bloom.

"Oh," she whispered to her neighbor, "I am so happy here with you in this nice roomy bed!" And then she would sway lightly to and fro, just for the pure joy that was bubbling in her.

And all that summer long the two lovely plants stood side by side, swaying in the warm breezes and pausing an instant to let their fragile bells brush together long enough to whisper some delightful secret about another happy year to come.

The Mail Bag

Hamburg, Germany

Dear Editor:

Have you received my dollies' postcard picture and how do you like it? I sent it to all my friends, with a big letter, and so our dear Monitor brings to all much fun.

Now I will tell you something about the Monitor stories which we get in our Sunday School, and which surely might interest all small and large Mail Baggers who cannot speak English. In our Sunday School we have a fine lending library from which we can borrow books. We have two kinds of books. One kind with metaphysical articles from the Home Forum page and another kind with stories out of the Children's Page and Young Folks' Page, as well as Sunset Stories. These are made up for our little readers and the others for older ones. We all are very grateful for these interesting books with such pure and thoughtful and inspiring contents.

But can you imagine the work they afford? Well, all this is done by a committee of four dear Sunday School teachers. They have a lot of work to do in choosing the proper articles, translating them into German and typewriting them. Then the clippings of the Monitor and the translation must be pasted upon white paper and when the scrapbook is ready each American story follows the German, and on the first page we read: Mit Genehmigung der Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass. [By permission of the Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass.] There are never books enough in stock.

Do you remember the story of "The Two Keys?" Out of it I made a composition for which I received the grade "good" and my teacher wrote with red ink, "Do you know more such nice stories?" So you see how much joy all the stories are bringing to us.

With heartiest thanks and with much love, Reingard L.

[Yes, indeed, Reingard, we received the picture of you with your Mail Bag dollies, and thought it was excellent. Thank you, too, for telling us all about your lending library. It is a great joy to feel that in this way German boys and girls are able to enjoy the Monitor.—Ed.]

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and go to the Moses Cleveland School. We study about many interesting things and our teacher shows us beautiful pictures.

I go to a large library and get good books to read. There is a large case at the library and in it are weapons, helmets, rings and beads thousands of years old. They were dug up at Athens, Greece.

I have seen Lake Erie several times and enjoyed watching the iron ore boats and other ships. In summer, the piers are full of fishermen trying their luck. I will write a longer and more interesting letter next time. George B.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

In the Monitor I have read many letters from girls and boys and I thought they might like to hear from a little girl in Australia. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and like it very much.

I am 9 years old and have been going to school for nearly three years. I like my lessons, but I am afraid I like playing better, so now I have to make myself work hard. We have just had a week's holiday from school for the Melbourne Fair.

I like doing my knitting and I am now making a dress for one of my dolls. I can also do fancy work and I have done some aprons and feeders.

I wonder if I shall see this letter printed in the Monitor. Lorna B.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Monitor. I read the Monitor daily, and I enjoy Snubs, Waddles and many stories and puzzles.

Last Friday I was in a play, and we sang songs to the tune of "The Ten Little Indian Boys." Two of us spoke a piece into the "microphone" which really was an electric fan.

I go to a beautiful school named Berkeley Hall. In the center of the grounds is a large circle of grass with a bird cage and a fish pond at one end. There are different kinds and colors of birds in it. There are two love birds sitting on a high branch in the cage. The bird cage and fish pond remind me of a beautiful castle with a moat around it.

I am 9 years old and in the A5. Much love to you and the Mail Baggers. Nancy M.

New Haven, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School. I like it very much. I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade in grammar school. I learned how to play tennis this summer and am fond of it. I went to a boys' camp this summer and learned how to swim and dive. I think it is great sport.

New Haven has many beautiful buildings as Yale College is here. I think it is great fun to watch the crowds of people going to the Yale football games. I have two sisters who also go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Herbert M.

Bendigo, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I am 10½ years old.

A lady who has visited The Christian Science Publishing House in Boston came to Bendigo and gave a talk about how the Monitor is published. It was very interesting and now the Monitor seems more interesting to read.

I should like the address of J. B. H. of Maysville, North Carolina, please. I should also like to correspond with boys in any country, especially Australia. Ernest A.

[If you will send in a letter to J. B. H. we will forward it, Ernest.—Ed.]

New York City, New York

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I love to read the Mail Bag letters and Snubs and Waddles and all other interesting things for children. I am 8 years old and attend Sunday School at Sixth Church, New York City.

Although we have been living in New York City for a few years, I was born in beautiful Santa Clara valley in California. We go back there every year during summer vacations and stay with my grandmother. My grandmother has the nicest dog and he reminds me of Snubs. His name is Teddy. This year during summer vacation I learned how to swim and I am very fond of the water. I should love to hear from any little girl in Spain or any foreign country.

Bessie G.

Waltham, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I like the Children's Page, especially "Little Cat," and "Milly-Molly-Mandy." I also like "When Jack and Jill Go Scouting," Snubs and the Children's Corner.

Not long ago, I went through the Wayside Inn with my sister and two other girls, whom my sister had met through the Mail Bag on the Young Folks' Page. We saw the room where Lafayette is supposed to have slept and where Edison slept. Washington is said to have slept in the inn too. We saw the dresser where they kept their pewter dishes. They used to use wooden dishes most of the time. The pewter dishes were polished until they looked like silver. The forks have only two tines and have yellow handles and so have the knives. In Lafayette's room the same paper is on the wall as when he was there. It is handmade.

Marion D.

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have my hobbies. I like drawing very much. I am 9 years old and am in the fifth grade. I like poems very much and nature too. Geography and history both seem very interesting to me also. I should like to correspond with someone from either Germany, Australia, or Italy although I will answer any letters received. I am inclosing a poem which I made up.

Ruth G.

[Thank you for the little poem, Ruth. —Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Mary Frances C. (8), Santa Fe, N. M.—From Eastern states.

Margaret M. (8), Bellflower, Calif. (Will you please send in your street address, Margaret?)

Boys

Jack H. (7), Newport, R. I.

William I. (7), Newport, R. I.

Bobby H. (10), Parramatta, Australia. —Interested in carpentry.

Harry S. (10), Parramatta, Australia.—Interested in gardening.

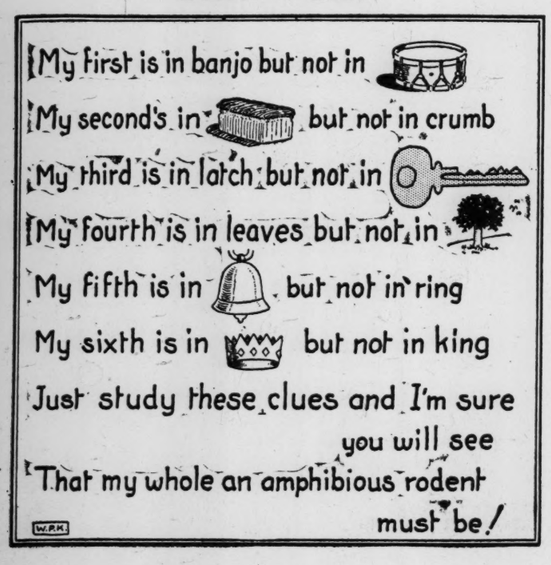
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries: 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny. British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country separately. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Letter Puzzle


My first is in banjo but not in
My second's in but not in crumb
My third is in latch but not in
My fourth is in leaves but not in
My fifth is in but not in ring
My sixth is in but not in king
Just study these clues and I'm sure you will see
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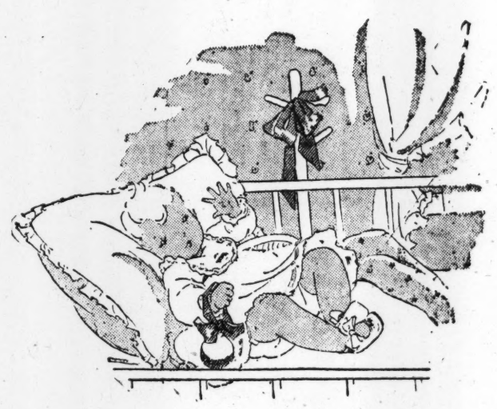
NEW YORK



By Special Appointment to

THE BABY

WE have assembled adorable furniture for the nursery, built to stand the onslaught of his chubby little fists and his fine disregard for such things as mere construction and finish. And when he fares abroad . . . we have coaches to carry him forth in due dignity (though, we whisper it, they're exceedingly comfortable as well!)

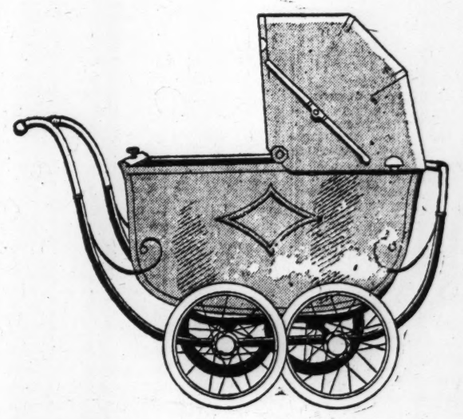
A 4-piece set of ivory and green with dainty floral motifs painted by hand. Crib, nursery chair, high chair and wardrobe, $425.

Other sets, $69 to $125.

A bassinette of ivory enameled wicker trimmed with dainty hand-embroidered net, $175. Other trimmed bassinettes, $35 to $150.

A Whitney Imperial Coach built exclusively for B. Altman & Co., in smoke, mohamet or navy, $39. Other Whitney coaches are $49 to $83.

A Hitching's Pram (not illustrated) is one of England's most luxurious coaches. Fine upholstery and pneumatic balloon tires, $295.



Cribs	*$15.75 to $135.00*
Wee table and chair sets	*6.75 to 22.50*
High chairs	*9.50 to 28.50*
Scales	*7.75 to 14.75*
Play-yards	*9.50 to 12.75*
Play rugs	*3.95 to 14.50*

INFANTS' OWN DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

MARKET SLOWS DOWN TO MUCH STEADIER PACE

Profit-Taking in Evidence but No Distress Selling Appears

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NEW YORK—Wall Street agreed with President Hoover's observation that action and not talk is needed to restore confidence and maintain it. It was interested in the President's statement on conditions and in his plan to call a series of conferences of bankers, business men, railroad executives, economists and others, but if the stock market may be taken as a guide to sentiment, it is not willing to take for granted that things desired to be done will be done.

Tangible developments over the week-end were of a reassuring nature on the whole, and the share market today was fairly steady. Volume was smaller and not much in excess of 2,000,000 shares. Opening prices were irregularly higher, and the market then was called on to absorb selling which, though not excessive, was continuous to the close.

Such selling was a natural reaction from the rally of the end of last week. It was taken by the considerable investment buying now under the market and it probably reflected mainly the reduction in that considerable quantity of stock hanging over the market waiting for a favorable opportunity to go on the block. If the market stands up as well during the remainder of the week as it did today, more will have been done to restore confidence than anything else which has so far taken place.

Bonds had a firm undertone and moderate activity. Treasury bonds were especially strong, some reaching a new high level for the year.

Money market weather vanes are pointing in the direction of still lower rates. Call money renewed at 5½ per cent, which appears to be the new "pegged" renewal rate basis, maintaining the 1 per cent spread between call rate and reserve bank discount rate, which some bankers apparently feel should hold during the transition period of loans from out of town banks and corporations to New York City member banks.

Call money was reported as available outside the Exchange at 4 per cent, and no one seems to be interested in time money above 5 per cent. Meanwhile the structure of the bill market is weakening, and another decline in rates is in immediate prospect, a prime indication of how the discount rate wind is blowing.

Wheat and Cotton Affected

Elsewhere than the share market the financial scene was painted in rather dullish colors. Wheat enjoyed a smart rally at the start, but cotton was quite weak again. Minor fluctuations in the principal commodity markets do, of course, reflect weather conditions and the current situation with regard to supply and demand. The important swings at this time are, however, governed chiefly by the swings in the credit pendulum.

Wheat and cotton growers are finding their markets much affected by the three weeks' deflation of $2,500,000,000 in credit placed in securities. It was inevitable that the blow to speculation delivered in the stock market should be felt in wheat and cotton. That is one of the ways in which business is hurt through a decline in stocks.

Foreign exchanges were reactionary, possibly in expectation of further declines in European central bank rates to conform to last week's reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate. Weakness in sterling suggested apprehension of a lowering of the Bank of England rate this week.

Should a series of reductions in bank rates take place abroad, some observers here think that the way would be cleared for another cut at New York, probably to 4 per cent. It is believed that only the thought of stimulating a heavy gold movement limited last week's discount rate cut to ½ per cent.

Reserve Bulletin Cheerful

The moderately cheerful tone of the current Federal Reserve bulletin, issued from Washington, contrasts sharply with the "warnings" contained in the bulletins earlier in the year, when the board was frankly pursuing a firm money policy with the view of squeezing credit out of the security markets.

This month's bulletin says: "As a consequence of the action of the banks in New York City and of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the liquidation which took place in the security market was not associated with a rise in money rates." The review concludes with the observation that farm purchasing power has undergone no considerable change, and that industrial employment remained in large volume this autumn.

Chain stores of the Woolworth class usually do as much if not more business during periods of business slack, catching some of the trade that otherwise would go to the more expensive emporiums. The turnover is so rapid that sharp commodity price declines are more easily borne by the chain stores than by the larger concerns.

President H. T. Parson of Woolworth is confident of a good holiday trade. A sign of business condition which always interests him is offering of "distress" merchandise by manufacturers. Such offers usually come during unfavorable periods, but so far Woolworth has had none this autumn.

Commodity Prices Lower

Economists are watching with growing concern the drop in commodity prices. Commodity prices have not, of course, undergone so much deflation as stock prices, but in the last two or three months the downward trend, noticeable all year, has been sharper.

Wheat and cotton have tumbled precipitably, but other commodities, enjoying a less speculative market, have been slower to reflect deflationary tendencies. Some economists now wonder if a considerable further decline in commodity prices is not inevitable, in view of the wiping out in about three weeks' time of virtually $2,500,000,000 of credit.

A drop of 1¼ per cent in prices for October is shown by the bureau of labor index, as compared with September. Certain weekly indices of commodity prices show declines last week to new low levels for the year.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; U. S. Steel declines more than 4 points.

Bonds: Higher; several U. S. Government issues at new 1929 peaks.

Curb: Irregular: Aluminum Company rises 14 points.

Foreign Exchange: Easy; sterling ¼ cent lower.

Cotton: Declined; lower cables and December liquidation.

Sugar: Easy; decreased spot demand.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Lower; good weather southwest.

Corn: Easy; prediction larger movement.

Cattle: Irregular.

Hogs: Steady.

CALIFORNIA OIL OUTPUT OFF

California crude oil production in the week ended Nov. 16 totaled 671,650 barrels daily, a decrease of 51,050 barrels.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1929 High	1929 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov.18	Nov.15
153½	60	..	Ab & Straus	100	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	60
34	20	..	Adams Ex	2100	26⅜	23⅜	23¾	25
96	84	5	Adams Ex pf	100	84	84	84	..
35⅞	20	2	Adams Mill	200	88½	20⅜	20⅜	21
104⅞	7	..	Adv-Rumely	400	14⅞	14	14⅞	13
119	15	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	21	21	21	18
4⅞	¾	..	Ahumada	700	1	⅞	1	1
223⅝	77	2	Air Reduc	2400	103⅞	97⅝	100⅜	99⅜
48⅞	20¼	2⅝	Airway El	300	22⅞	22	22⅞	22⅜
11¼	2	..	Ajax Rubber	700	2¾	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10¼	4¼	..	Alaska Juneau	2500	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
26	5	..	Albany PWP	500	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	10
56½	17	..	Alleghany	2600	23⅝	21⅝	22	23⅞
115⅞	90	5½	Alleghany pf	200	91½	90	90¾	90
92	80½	5½	Allegh pf xw	200	85½	85½	85⅞	85½
354¾	197	6	Allied Chem	800	244	239	244	230
125	118½	7	Allied Ch pf	200	121	121	121	120½
¾	⅜	..	Allis-Ch rts	1100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
75½	35⅞	7	Allis-Chal	1200	41⅜	40¼	41	42⅜
30½	23	..	Alph P C	200	25	23	23	26
11⅞	2	..	Amal Lea	100	2½	2½	2½	2
42⅝	17½	2	Amerada	800	22	21½	21⅝	21¾
23⅝	4	..	Am Ag Ch	100	7¼	6¾	7¼	6½
73⅜	18	..	Am Ag Ch pf	800	27	24½	27	23
157	65	2⅝	Am Bk Note	400	85	81¼	81¼	84
20½	7⅛	..	Am Beet S	100	8	8	8	7½
76½	27	..	Am Bosch	500	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	32
62	40½	1.60f	Am Brake	200	45⅜	43⅝	43⅝	44⅞
126½	115	7	Am Brake pf	50	115	115	115	..
84¾	43¼	..	Am Br Boy	1600	9	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
104	49⅜	..	Am Br Bv pf	80	75	53	55	55
184½	86	3f	Am Can	5400	106¼	101¼	102	105½
142	123⅛	7	Am Can pf	200	136¼	135⅝	135⅝	135
106½	75	6	Am Car & F	800	83⅞	81⅝	81¾	81
120	110½	7	Am Car pf	100	114	114	114	112½
95⅛	70¼	2	Am Chain pf	100	79½	77½	79½	77½
81⅝	27	2	Am Chicle	600	37½	36	36	37¼
55	20	1.60§	Am Com Alc	400	27	26⅛	26½	25⅞
47¾	18¼	2	Am En Til	200	23⅝	20⅜	20⅜	22⅞
98½	23	..	Am Europe	200	32	30	31	30
199¼	50	..	Am & FPw	4800	64⅞	61¼	61¼	64⅜
108½	103¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	103¾	101½	103	103
103	88¼	7	Am & FP 2pf	600	90	89	90	89¾
42	19⅛	1	Am Hawaii	400	21½	20½	21½	21
10	3⅜	6¼	Am Hide	200	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	..
52¼	23¼	..	Am Hide pf	400	26¼	25½	25½	25
54	29	2	Am Ice	200	35⅜	33½	36½	35
96⅜	29½	2	Am Int Corp	2400	37¾	35	35⅞	37½
8⅞	2½	..	Am La Fr	1000	3	2⅝	3	3
126	90	8	Am Loco	600	102½	100¼	100¾	100
119⅞	111¼	7	Am Loco pf	200	112	112	112	111¼
81⅝	31½	3	Am Metals	600	44¼	43⅛	43½	43
17⅞	1	..	Am Piano	300	3½	1	1	3½
55	12⅛	..	Am Piano pf	70	13	12⅛	12⅜	14
173⅜	61¼	1	Am Pw&Lt	1400	72¾	71	72	70⅝
104	92¼	6	Am P&L	200	97	96½	97	93¼
84⅝	72⅞	5	Am P&L pf st	200	79	77	79	77
55⅜	28	1½	Am Radiat	3000	34	32¼	33½	34½
139	129	..	Am Radiat pf	100	130	129	130	..
64⅜	12½	..	Am Repub	400	19⅞	17⅜	17⅜	20⅜
114⅝	60	2f	Am Roll Mill	1600	78¾	74	75⅜	76½
3	3⅜	..	Am S M rts	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅝
74⅜	44	4f	Am Saf Raz	400	53⅜	52½	53¼	53⅜
47⅞	22	3	Am Seating	100	22¼	21⅜	22	22
7	⅜	..	Am Ship	200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
112⅜	70	8	Am Ship Blg	50	74½	72⅜	72⅜	74
150¼	62	4	Am Smelt	2400	75⅜	73½	73½	73⅞
138	123⅝	7	Am Smelt pf	200	125	124¼	124½	123⅛
79⅞	35⅜	3	Am St Fndg	300	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	45
85	40	2	Am Stores	400	45	44	45	45
94⅜	56	..	Am Sugar	900	63½	61¾	62	61⅞
111	99	7	Am Sug pf	200	104	103	103	103
32⅞	17	5	Am Tel&Cab	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
310¼	193¼	9	Am Tel&T	3700	222	215¼	216	219⅞
183	115	8	Am Tob pf	200	137	125½	125½	127
199	50	1f	Am Wat W	1400	68	62	62	67
104	97	6	Am Wat W 6	100	99½	99½	99½	99¾
27⅞	5⅞	..	Am Wool	200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅝
58⅜	15½	..	Am Wool pf	400	21	20	20¾	19¾
16⅛	4	..	Am Writ ct	100	7	7	7	7
49¼	7	..	Am Zinc	1400	12½	10	10	11
111¼	49¾	..	Am Zinc pf	200	61	58	58	59¾
140	70	7	Anaconda	12600	82⅞	80⅜	80½	83¾
80	25	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	38	36	36¼	37½
154½	96	6.50	Anchor C pf	100	101	100	100	100¾
68⅝	30	3	Andes Cop	600	37¾	36	36	36½
49½	18½	2	Arch Dan	200	28¼	27½	28	27¾
115	102¾	7	Arch Dan pf	30	103½	103¼	103½	..
103	93	7	Armour D pf	100	76¼	76	76¼	76
18⅜	5¼	..	Armour of Del	300	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¼
10¼	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	1500	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
86	57	7	Arm Ill pf	100	60	60	60	58
40⅞	7⅝	..	Arnold Cons	300	10½	10	10	9¾
30	16⅝	2	Art Loom	100	17	17	17	..
26⅞	9¼	1½	Art Metals	400	23¾	23⅛	23⅜	22
58⅝	34	4	Asso Apparl	400	36	37⅞	38	35
70⅜	25	2½	Asso Dry G	1800	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞	31
298⅝	195¼	10	Atchison	2600	216	212¼	212½	214
104¼	99	5	Atchison pf	200	101	100⅞	101	101
209½	161	10	Atl Coast L	300	170	165	165	166
86⅝	32⅜	..	Atl G&WI	200	67	65½	67	68½
52⅞	34¼	..	Atl G&WI pf	200	53⅜	53⅛	53¼	56¼
77⅞	20	1f	Atl Refin	2200	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	42
140	67	4	Atlas Pwd	100	87	86⅞	86⅞	82½
17⅞	5	..	Atlas Tack	200	6	6	6	5⅞
514	120	4	Auburn Auto	200	170	156	156	170
113⅞	31¼	5¼	Austin X	200	4¼	4	4¼	4⅜
65	49½	4.40	Aust Cred	100	54½	54	54	54
40	31	3	Auto Strop A	100	38	38	38	35
20	5⅞	3	Aviation	1600	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾

—B—

125	109½	7	Baldwin pf	10	112½	112½	112½	..
66⅝	15	..	Baldwin new	1000	26½	26	26	25⅞
145⅛	105	6	Balt & O	2000	116⅛	114	114	116½
80¼	75	4	Balt & O pf	400	78	78	78	76¾
4	⅞	..	Bangor & A	1200	⅝	⅝	¾	⅝
60⅜	55	2½	Bangor & A pf	400	59⅜	59½	59⅜	60
33¾	20	2	Barker Bros	100	20	18	18	20
97	74⅜	6½	Barker Br pf	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	..
29¼	3½	..	Barnet	200	4	4	4	4
49⅛	20	2	Barnsdall A	1800	24½	23⅞	24	24
82⅝	75	..	Beacon Oil	400	18¼	17	17	18¼
131	73½	3	Beatrice	200	83½	82¼	83½	83
101	45	3	Beechnut	100	65	63	65	61¾
17¾	5¼	..	Belding H	300	6	5⅜	6	6
84⅞	75	4.14	Belg NR ppf	200	76¼	76¼	76¼	75½
104⅜	25	2	Bendix	2600	34⅜	32½	33½	33⅛
69⅞	25	3	Best & Co	1600	37⅜	35	35¼	35
140¾	78¼	4	Beth Steel	4200	87	83¼	83⅞	86⅜
128	116⅝	7	Beth Steel pf	8500	119	118½	118½	118
136¾	37	3f	Bohn Alum	1800	49⅞	48½	48¼	48
107⅛	94⅞	6	Bon Ami A	400	72	71¾	71¾	71½
113¾	31½	..	Booth Fish	100	4	4	4	3⅞
100½	53	3	Borden	1000	65	62½	63	66
86⅞	26	4	Borg Warner	100	35	30⅜	30⅝	34
63⅛	8½	..	Briggs	400	11⅞	11	11¼	12
42½	20	..	Briggs & St	100	25	25	25	25
67⅜	18⅜	..	Brit Steel	200	2	1⅝	2	..
73½	37⅜	..	Brit Stl 2pf	100	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	..
73⅞	14	3	Brockway	600	17	16	16⅞	16½
14½	7	..	Brockway pf	10	7	7	7	7
81⅞	40	4	Bklyn Man T	1300	57	55½	56½	57⅞
92⅜	76½	6	Bklyn Man pf	100	80½	80½	80½	77⅜
12¼	7	..	Bklyn-Queen	500	8½	8½	8½	8½
24⅝	9	5	Bkyn Un G	400	12½	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
51½	36	2½	Brown Shoe	600	43	42⅝	42⅝	43
15¾	11¼	3	Bruns Balke	100	23⅞	22¼	23¾	23
44⅛	41½	..	Bruns Term	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
1½	⅛	..	Bucyrus rts	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
42¾	14	1	Bucyrus	500	20⅞	19⅛	19¼	20½
117	109¾	7	Bucyrus pf	60	111½	111½	111½	110
50	26½	2½	Bucy cv pf	400	33⅛	31½	31½	33¾
22⅞	9	..	Budd Mfg	1000	11¾	10¼	11½	11¾
54⅝	25	1.60	Bullard	100	30	30	30	30
32⅜	21¼	..	Bulova Watch	1000	28	27⅝	28	27⅞
127	88	8	Burns Br A	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
39	22⅝	..	Burns Br B	1000	23	23	23	23
96⅞	29	3f	Burroughs	1600	44⅜	41	43	43
89⅛	31¼	2§	Bush Term	1200	37⅞	36⅜	37⅛	37
110½	91¼	7	Bush T deb	40	97	94	97	94
118½	118½	7	Bush Blg pf	120	107	105¾	107	..
9½	2	..	Butte Cop	400	4⅛	4	4	4
12⅜	5	2	Butte & Sup	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6
19⅞	5	..	Byers	700	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	6 3⅛
121¼	105	7	Byers pf	20	109	109	109	..
47⅛	20	2	By-Prod C	600	26¼	24½	24½	24⅛

—C—

84⅞	63½	4	Calif Pack	1000	69	68⅛	68⅛	69½
4	1	..	Callahan	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
136⅜	73½	2	Calu & Ariz	1200	92½	90	90⅜	88
61⅞	25	4	Calu & Hecla	1200	37	34⅜	37	30⅛
49½	20	2	Campbell	100	23⅛	23¼	23¼	..
98⅜	45	4	Canada Dry	1000	63	61⅜	62	62
170	170	..	Can Pac fpd ct	200	170	170	170	..
265⅛	189⅜	10	Can Pac	700	201	199	199⅞	203
150	170	..	Can Pac 3pdct	200	180	180	180	170
48¾	30	2.80	Cannon Mills	1000	32½	30½	32	32⅜
65⅛	17	..	Capital A C	100	24	24	24	23
467	150	6	Case Thresh	800	165	154	155	163
122½	114⅞	7	Case Th pf	100	116	113	114⅜	..
81	21⅜	..	Case Tr rts	2200	⅞	21⅝	21⅜	6¾
105⅛	60	6½	Cav-Dbbs pf	50	65¼	65	65	65
79⅜	21	3	Celotex	1200	33½	33½	33½	33⅞
48¾	21	2	Cen Agnirre	300	26	25	25	26
59¾	27⅛	2	Cen Alloy	2500	37½	33¾	34	36½
20½	3	..	Century Rib	200	6½	6	6¼	5⅞
120	52¼	6	Cerro de P	1500	69¾	67⅝	69	70
22	11½	..	Cert-Teed	600	14½	14	15	12⅞
51½	17½	..	Cert-Teed pf	50	50	50	50	..
80¾	18	..	Checker Cab	500	39	37¾	37¾	37¼
92	42⅛	3	Ches Corp	3000	57	54	54	55
279¾	160	10	Ches & Ohio	5800	185½	183½	185½	182
13¾	4	..	Chi & Alton	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝
25¾	3½	..	Chi & Alt pf	700	6¼	5½	6¼	5½
227	7	..	Chi Gt West	600	10⅜	9¾	9¾	9⅝
63⅝	17½	..	Cert-Teed pf	1100	28¾	28¾	27½	28½
44⅞	16	..	Chi M&SP	9000	22¼	21	22½	22⅝
63⅝	28½	..	Chi M&SP pf	6500	38½	36¼	36⅜	37
7⅝	4	..	Chi & N W	200	85⅛	84¼	84¼	85
145	134	7	Chi & NW pf	400	140	139½	140	..
47⅛	27⅜	..	Chi Pneu	200	28¼	26	26	25⅞
61⅜	47⅞	3½	Chi Pneu pf	600	56½	50	50	52⅜
112½	101	6	Chi R I	1000	113⅜	111	111	115
102⅞	94⅞	6	Chi RI 6%	200	98¼	98¼	98¼	95⅞
109	100	7	Chi RI 7%	200	103½	103½	103½	103⅜
26	21⅞	3	Chi Yel Cab	200	25	24⅞	25	24⅜
70	27½	3	Chick Cot O	600	29¼	28	28	30
75⅞	44¼	2.40	Childs	400	51⅜	51	51⅜	50
127½	53	3½	Chile Copper	440	55	55	55	..
135	26	3	Chrysler	1500	33¼	32⅛	32½	32
62¾	39⅝	3.60	City Ice	200	45	45	45	43
105¾	96	6½	City Ice pf	20	96½	96½	96½	..
27	7¼	..	City Stores	800	10⅞	9¾	10¼	10⅜
52	38½	3½	City Stor A	20	38	38	38	..
61⅞	25	..	Clark Equip	400	29¼	29	29	33
72⅜	35⅛	5	Cluett Pbdy	300	40	37½	37½	39¼
119	93¼	7	Cluett P pf	10	98	98	98	..
154½	101	4	Coca Cola	1800	124⅞	119	119	122⅞
56	44⅜	3	Coca Cola A	200	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45½
72¼	10	..	Collins & A	400	14¾	12⅞	13	13⅞
78½	27⅜	..	Colo F&I	100	32⅞	32	32⅞	31¼
140	52	2	Col Gas	35000	66½	62¼	62¼	65½
109	100	6	Col Gas pf A	2000	100	99⅜	100	..
130	42¼	..	Col G rts pf	1100	58	58	58	60
344	105	4f	Col Carbon	1900	142¾	123¼	125	130
10⅝	¾	..	Col Carbon rts	1000	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
62⅝	18	2	Com Cred	1900	24⅞	23½	24	24½
105⅞	70	6½	Com Cr 1pf	20	76	75	75	77
26¾	20	1⅜	Com Cred pf	100	22	22	22	..
28	20¾	2	Com Cr pf B	20	20½	20½	20½	22½
79	28⅛	4f	Com Inv Ar	1100	37¼	35½	36⅝	35
99	87	6½	Com I 6½%	200	87	87	87	88
109	96	7	Com Inv 7%	20	96	96	96	96
51⅝	28	..	Com Credit A	500	32¾	31¼	31⅝	31
62	20¼	8	Com Sol	60000	29¼	27	28	29
24⅜	10	..	m & Southern	13000	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	13¼
93	35	2	Conde Nast	100	39	39	39	38¼
35⅜	11	..	Congoleum	1100	13⅝	13	13	13⅝

—D—

69⅛	21¼	..	Davison	700	30	29½	30	30
46⅞	21	.97c	DeBeers	100	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23¼
128	109	7	Deere pf	160	112	109	109	..
226	141½	9	Del & Hud	200	163	161	161	161
169⅜	120¾	6§	Del Lac&K	500	140¼	138¼	148¼	149
385	151	8	Det Edison	200	210	195	201	195
34	10½	..	Det Edison rts	1000	23	19	20	16½
64⅞	24	2f	Devoe & R A	600	35½	33⅞	35	31½
164	117	8	Diamond M	200	124	122	122½	119½
11¼	6	1	Dome Mines	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
54¼	12	3	Dom Stores	700	23	20¼	21⅜	21½
231	80	4	Dupont	1000	109	105	105½	104¾
119⅜	107½	6	Dupont deb	100	108	108	108	108
28⅞	10	1	Duplan Silk	200	15½	15	15⅜	13½
100	92	8	Duplan S pf	10	95	95	95	95
48	36	..	Durham H pf	50	43	42	42	..

—E—

264⅜	150	5f	East Kodak	800	175	169¾	170¼	174¾
126	117	6	East Kod pf	100	122	123	123	121
29⅞	18	1½	Eastern Rol	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
29⅞	18	3	Eaton Axle	1300	22½	21¾	22	22
39⅜	11⅜	2½	Edison	100	31	31	31	30
174	50	4f	Elec Auto Li	900	77½	74½	74½	75
115	102¾	7	El Auto L pf	80	103	103	103	103
18⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	400	5	4⅜	5	4½
47⅞	13	1.20	Elec P&L	2000	38⅜	36½	36⅝	38¾
109¾	98	7	Elec P&L pf	400	102	101	102	101
104½	55	5	Elec Sto Bat	600	82	80⅛	80⅛	81
10½	3⅛	..	Elk Horn	100	5⅜	5	5	..
79⅜	31	1f	Eng P S	700	38⅛	36⅜	36⅜	38
123¼	80	5	Eng P S 5 pf	200	85½	85½	85½	85
109	84⅜	5½	EPS 5½pf ww	100	86	85⅞	86	85⅛
41	28	2.80	Equit Bld	100	36¾	36½	36¾	37
91⅜	41¼	2	Erie	1000	51	49	49	49½
66¼	55½	..	Erie 1pf	700	60	60	60	58½
54	37½	4	Eureka Vas	100	37½	37½	37½	..
73¾	15	2½§	Evans Auto L	1000	26½	23	24¼	23

—F—

54⅞	29⅜	3	Fairb Morse	200	34½	34½	34½	34
72⅝	31⅛	2½§	Fashion Pk	200	34	33	33	35
109	60½	11§	Fed L&Tr	100	70	66½	68	..
22⅜	5	.80	Fed Motor T	1700	8¼	8	8	7¾
56¼	28	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	10000	35	34	35	35
123	47½	2	Fidelity Ins

BUYERS STILL HESITANT IN LONDON MARKET

Stocks Open Firm but Become Easier—Gilt-Edged Issues Steady

By Special Cable

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LONDON — The stock exchange opened firm with numerous gains on the accumulation of small buying orders, last minute closing by bears, and a final effort to put prices at the best level possible before the making up of prices for carry-over at 11 o'clock.

Subsequently there was an easier tone and a limited volume of business, with a tendency to wait and see how New York reacts to the official endeavors to improve sentiment.

There are no signs of concentrated buying here yet, apart from decidedly cautious individual bargain hunting.

Gilt-edge issues were steady, but the new conversion loan opened at ¼ discount, falling to ½ discount, with war loan at 99¾, thus being at a small premium on the new stock.

Burma Corporation was firm at 16s. 9d. on the report, showing the highest production and profits in the history of the company.

Turner & Newhall propose to acquire the whole capital of Rhodesian and General Corporation, and Asbestos shares rushed up Friday in anticipation of an announcement. But Turner shares were easier today, and the terms are believed to be favorable to Rhodesian holders.

Cement companies in both groups are believed to be covering only production costs at the present levels of selling prices for the product.

Rubber trusts and also Dunlops shares were harder on the trade report that the American position is not likely to affect the world consumption of rubber to the extent anticipated. Markings on the official list on Friday were 7762, compared with 6032 on Nov. 8.

Money was tight today, but bill rates showed further weakening due to particularly heavy buying from Amsterdam following the reduction of the Dutch bank rate. Last Friday's treasuries are now being resold at 5 5-16, and three months' commercial bills are now 5⅝ per cent, but holders are unwilling to sell and the market is narrow.

The day's bank-rate prospects are being eagerly canvassed. There is incipient concern in the financial district with regard to the large and growing expenditure to which the Government is committed in extensions of pensions and unemployment insurance. It is doubted whether Chancellor Churchill's last budget would have balanced in any case, owing to the high cost this year of financing short-term debt, and it is thought that Chancellor Snowden may increase taxation next April, causing adverse reactions to industry.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review, and the purchasing power of the dollar are shown below. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and it is therefore placed at 100. Averages for the other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index No.	Purch. Pwr.
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1922—January (low)	91.2	109.6
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—January	97.4	102.6
February	97.7	102.3
March	98.3	101.8
April	97.1	103.0
May	95.9	104.3
June	97.0	103.1
July	98.6	101.4
August	97.3	102.8
September	96.0	104.2
October	94.4	106.0
Nov, week end Nov 1	93.7	106.7
Nov, week end Nov 8	92.3	107.5
Nov, week end Nov 15	92.6	108.0

GRAHAM-PAIGE EARNINGS

Net of Graham-Paige Motor Car Company in the first nine months of 1929 was equal to 65 cents a share on the 1,726,941 common shares, compared with $1.58 a share on 1,392,026 shares in the similar 1928 period. September quarter's earnings are equal to $3.03 a share on the 18,027 shares of 7 per cent first preferred, compared with 59 cents a share on 1,392,026 common shares in the like quarter of 1928.

PERUVIAN INTEREST RATE DECREE

LIMA, Peru (AP)—The Government has issued a decree authorizing banks and banking firms to raise the interest rate 2 per cent over the rate established by the Reserve Bank of Peru. It is understood the decree is one of a series of governmental measures intended to stabilize market conditions which have been affected by the situation in Wall Street.

FASHION PARK ASSOCIATES, INC.

NEW YORK—October sales of Fashion Park Associates, Inc., were $3,277,959 after elimination of sales between companies reporting and not including sales of those companies controlled but not entirely owned.

WILSON & CO. EARNINGS

CHICAGO—Wilson & Co. net for the fiscal year ended Nov. 2 was approximately the same as $2,207,876 for the previous fiscal year and sufficient to cover dividend requirements of $2,002,182 on the 7 per cent preferred. Net last year was equal to $7.71 a share on preferred, on which there is an accumulation of unpaid dividends.

YOUNGSTOWN OPERATIONS LOWER

YOUNGSTOWN—Level of operations by iron and steel companies in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys has receded to 60 per cent. Some improved buying by Chevrolet Motor Company has offset a decline by Ford Motor in new steel purchases. Heavy melting steel has settled to a level of $17 for prime material.

SHARON STEEL HOOP COMPANY

The Sharon Steel Hoop Company of Sharon, Pa., and Youngstown, Warren and Lowellville, O., has temporarily reduced its operations to 10 per cent of rated capacity. All of its open hearth furnaces and sheet mills are down. The shut-down is expected to continue for about a week.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

Northern States Power Co. reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30:

	1929	1928
Gross	$32,424,707	$31,066,097
Net aft ord tax	16,637,330	15,785,787
*Total income	17,345,765	16,199,564

*Before depreciation.

RICHMAN BROS. EARNINGS

Richman Bros. 10 months' net equals $5.61 a share on 594,648 shares, compared with $4.53 for the 1928 period. Cash and government securities Oct. 31 total $5,700,430. Current assets were $9,617,863 and current liabilities $316,643, a ratio of 30 to 1.

NATIONAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

National Public Service Corporation reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 profit of $4,593,270 after taxes, interest, etc., but before depreciation. September quarter's profit was $1,330,269.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

October net of Gorham Manufacturing Co. was $177,443 after charges and taxes, against $135,413 in October, 1928. Net for nine months was $589,813, compared with $540,673 a year before.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Quotations to 1 p. m. (Not Closing)

	High	Low
Ab Strauss 5½s	97½	97½
Allegh Corp '44s	98	98
Allegh Corp '49s	99	99
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅛	104
Am I G Chm 5½s	101	100
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97	95¼
Am Inter 5½s	96	96
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	70	70
Am Smelting 5s '47	100	99¾
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	102¼	102⅜
Am T & T cv 4½s	142	135¼
Am T T sf 5s '60	101½	101
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104¼	104¼
Am WW⅝Elec 5s '34	98½	98½
Am DD&Elec deb 6s '75	102	102
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	75	73
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	81¼	81
Armour & Co 5½s '43	81	80⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	89	85⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	87⅜	87⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	127½	127½
Atlanta & Char'l A L 5s '44	100	100
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	59½	59½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	66	65¾
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	83	82
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	90¼	90⅛
B&O cv 4½s '33	97½	97
B&O rfg 5s '95	100¼	100¼
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	102½	102½
B&O 5s series D	101	100
B&O 6s '29	66½	105½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	104	104
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	99⅛	99⅛
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	101½	101½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104⅜	104⅜
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104⅝	104⅝
Bost & Me RR 5s	96½	96
Boston & Me RR 5s	96¾	95⅜
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	55	55
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102	102
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	100	100
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89½	89½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	85½	85½
Buff R & P 5s	100	99½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	98½	97½
By Prdoucts 5½s '45	98⅞	98⅛
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	93	93
Cal Pet 5½s '38	97	97
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	91½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	92½	91½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91½	91
Can North deb 6½s '46	112¼	112¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	83	82⅛
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	101	100⅜
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99½	99½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	103	103
Cen New Eng 4s '51	81	81
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	89¼	89⅛
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100½	100¼
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	66½	66
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	97	96½
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	93	93
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	82⅞	82⅞
Chi B & Q gen 4s '38	90⅛	90⅛
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	103½	102⅞
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	73½	72½
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	100½	100½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	106½	106½
Chi & Nw 4¾s	104	104
Chi Gt West 4s '59	61	60¼
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	103⅞	103⅞
Chi M StP&Pac adj 4s 2000	69½	69½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	89	87½
Chi & Nw 4¾s	104	104
Chi Railway 5s '27	68⅜	68⅜
Chi R&P 4½s	91½	91½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	86½	86
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94⅞	93½
Chi Ter Hau & S E 5s '60	94	94
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	101⅞	101¾
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	112	112
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	84⅜	84⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	102⅞	102½
Chile Copper 5s '47	93½	93¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	100⅜	100⅜
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	104⅞	104⅞
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105½	105½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	70⅜	70
Colo Industrial 5s '34	90	90
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52 Apl	99	99
Colum Gas&Elec 5½s '52 May	98⅝	98½
Commercial Credit 6s '34	95½	95½
Com Inv rust 5½s	86	85
Comp ab Rec 6s '41	104	103⅞
Com Inv Trust 6s	91½	91½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	66½	65
Con Gas 5½s '45	104½	104½
Container Corp 6s '46	92½	91
Crown Wil Paper 6s	99⅞	99¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	40	39¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	75	75
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81	80¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99½	99½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	51	51
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	98¼	98⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	101½	101½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	87¾	87¾
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	91⅜	91⅜
Den & Rio G 7⅜s	88	88
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	88	88
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	101	101
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '49	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 4½s	95⅞	95⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	98½	98½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	102	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96¼	96
Edith Rock 6s	100	100
Erie 5s '67	95½	94
Erie gen lien	76½	75
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	92¼	92¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	84	83⅞
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	27⅞	27½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99	98¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s	90	90
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105	105
Goodyear 5s '57	90¼	89½
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	85	85
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	103⅞	102⅞
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	107	106½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	93½	93½
Great Northern 7s '36	108	107
Green Bay & West deb B	20	20
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	55⅝	55⅜
Houston Belt & Ter 5s '37	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	69¾	69¼
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	73	72⅞
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	91
Humble Oil 5s '37	99¾	99½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102	102
Ill Cen 4s '52	88¾	88¾
Ill Cen 3s Lou div '55	75¼	75¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98	97½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	98
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77¾	77¾
Ind Nat Gas 5s	101⅛	100¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	95½	94½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	61	60
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	59¾	59
Inter. Rap Trans 6s '32	41	41
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	72	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	99½	99
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	94	94
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	101	101
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	79	79
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	91	91
Int Paper 6s '55	86	85⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91¼	91¼
Int Tel & Tel cv 4½s	126	123
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	9	9
Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	80	80
Kan City Ft&Meh 4s '36	85	83¾
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101	101
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	97¼	97¼
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	102¾	102¾
Keith 6s '46	79¾	79¾
Kentucky Cen 5s '87	86⅝	86½
Kinney Co 7½s '36	101	101
Kreske Foundation 6s '36	100⅞	100⅞
L'Autaro 6s ww	85	85
Lack Steel con 5s '50	99⅝	99⅝
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	100¼	100¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	97⅞	97⅞
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	103	103
Lehigh Val Coal 6s '33	103	103
Lehigh Val Harbor 5s '54	101¼	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	99	98⅞
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99	99
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	100	100
L&N 7s '80	100½	100½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	71⅞	71⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	85	84
Midland of NJ 5s '40	90	90
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	98⅝	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98¼
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	87½	87½
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	94½	94½
Min St P & SSM 6s '46	95⅝	95⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	90¼	90¼
Mo Pac 5s G	97	96¾
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	72	71½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	98	97¼
Mo Pac 5½s	105¾	104
Montana Power 5s A '43	100½	100
Montana 5s D	98¾	98¾
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	77⅞	77⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	76½	76¼
Murray Body 6½s '34	90	89½
Namm 6s	98¼	98⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	94¾	94
N E T & T 4½s B '61	96¾	96¾
N E T & T 5s '52	101¼	101¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86	86
N O Pub Ser 5s' 55 B	85⅞	85⅞
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	78	78
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	103	103
NYC&HR vx 6s '35	103⅛	103⅛
NY Dock 5s	73½	73⅜
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	111¼	111
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	73	73
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	91¼	70
NY NH&H nc deb 4½s	90½	90½
NY NH&H deb 4s '67	70½	70½
NY NH&H ctf 6s '40	104⅝	104⅝
NY NH&H 6s cv	122⅜	121¼
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	98⅝	98⅝
NY NH&H 6s cv	122⅜	122
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5⅜	5
NY Ry inc 6s '95	5	5
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	197½	197½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	70	70
NY Sus & W rfg 5s' 37	74¾	74¾
NY Tel deb 6s '49	109¾	109¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	104⅝	104¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82	81¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100⅞	100
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101½	100⅞
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	65	63⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	91¼	91
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¼	91¼
Norf & W 6s' 29 gen	100½	100⅜
Norf & W New River 4s	102	102
Norf & W New Riv	102	102
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	43	43
Nr Am Ed 5½s	100⅛	99⅞
Nor Ohio 6s '45	90	89⅞
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94½	94
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	94
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	64½	64
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	87	86½
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	95	95
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	110½	109¾
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	101⅛	101⅛
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	101½	100⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100	100
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	102½	102½
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	75½	75½
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110	110
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	109⅛	109⅛
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	103¾	103¼
Ohio Riv gen 5s '37	97	96⅞
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100	99
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	103
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	85	85
Otis Steel 6s '41	99¼	99¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	99¾
Pac P&Lt 1st rfg 5s '30	99¼	99¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	100⅞	100¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	101⅜	100⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	94	94
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	98½	98¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	94⅜	93⅝
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '31	48⅜	48
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	62	60
Penn R R con 4s '31	97¾	97¾
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	95⅛	94⅞
Penn R R 4⅜s	96¾	96
Penn R R 5s '64	102	101½
Penn R R gen 5s '68	104½	102⅝
Penn R R col 7s '30	100½	100⅛
Penn R R 4⅜s	96	96
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	106	105½
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅜	101
Peoria Pekin Ry 5½s '74	100	100
Pere Marq 4s '56	89	89
Pere Marq 5s '56	100¼	100¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	87½	86
Philippine Ry 4s '37	28	28
Phillips Pet 6½s '39	86½	86
Phil Balt & Wash 5s '74	103⅛	102¾
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	96⅝	96⅜
Phil Co 5s '67	97	96
Phil & Read 6s	92¼	90½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	84⅞	84⅞
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	103¾	103¼
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 B	101¾	101¾
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	96⅝	96⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	95	95
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	102	102
Postal Tel & Cable 5s	93¾	92
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	76	75
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	102	102
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	146½	146½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	58	56
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97¾	97
Purity Baking 5s '48	92	92
Read rfg 4½s '97	94¼	94
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	86½	86½
Remington Rand 5½s ww	92⅝	91½
Rep Brass 6s	100¼	99⅞
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	102	101⅞
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅝	101½
Richfield Oil 6s ct	97⅛	97
Rock I Ar Lou 4½s '34	94	94
Rutland con 4½s '41	85	85
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	99½	99¼
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94⅜	94
St L & S F 4s A '50	86¼	85¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	87⅜	85½
St L & S F 5s B '50	98¼	98
St L S W con 4s '32	96½	96¼
St L S W 1st 5s '52	96½	96¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	92	91⅝
St P M & M con 4½s '33	95½	85½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102½	102½
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102½	102½
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	90¼	90
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	65	65
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	65	65
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	54¾	54
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	50	50
Seabd A L con 6s '45	70	68
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s & A '35	59	59
Seabd A L adj 5s ct	41	40¼
Sharon Stl Hoop 5½s '48 ww	95	95
Shell Pipe 5s '52	92	91½
Shell Union 5s '47	92¾	91½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	54⅞	54⅞
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	89⅜	89¾
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96⅜	96
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94	93
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	91⅜	91⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	88¼	87¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101½	101
So Bell T&T 5s cy	100¾	100¼
South P Rico Sug 7s '41	103⅝	103⅝
So Bell T&T 5s '41	100⅝	100⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	100¼	100¼
So Pacific col 4s '49	88½	87⅞
So Pac 4½s '68	94	94
So Pac 4½s ww	96	95½
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅜	86¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	118⅝	118
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101	101
Stand Milling 5s '30	99¾	99¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	100½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	93¼	93
Stevens oHtel 6s '45	88	88
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	68	68
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	102⅞	102½
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	86¾	86¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	102	102
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	106	106
Tex & Pac 5s rct	99¾	99½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	49	49
Third Ave adj 5s '60	25¾	25
Tex & Pac 5s C	98¾	98⅛
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	99¾	99¾
Trans Cont Oil 6½s ww	94	94
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101¼	101¼
Truar Tran Coal 6½s	80	80
Truax Tran Coal 6s	90	90
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	99	98¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	99¼	99⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	96¼	96¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93½	93¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87	87
Union Pacific 4s '68	86½	85½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	97	97
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	105¼	105½
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	95⅞	95⅞
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70	70
U S Rubber 5s '47	91¾	91
U S Rubber 7½s '30	99½	99½
Utah Lt Trac 5s '44	90¾	90¾
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98⅛	97½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s	87	87
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	68	68
Va Ry 5s '62	102½	102½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	99¼	99¼
Va & S'west con 5s '58	95	95
abash 4½s '78	88	87½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101	100
Wabash 5s B '76	98⅜	96
Wabash 2d 5s '39	99¾	99¾
Wabash 5½s '75	101	99¾
Wabash Tol 4s	85	85
Walworth 6s '45	87	86½
Walworth 6½s 35 ww	92	90½
Warner Sug 1st 7s '41	102	102
arner Quin 6s	83¼	82½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103¾	103¾
West Pa Pow 5s B '56	100⅜	100⅜
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	100⅝	100⅝
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	102¼	102¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅜	100⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	101	100⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	76½	76
Western Maryland 5½s '77	92½	92
Western Pac 5s A '46	96	95¾
Western Un col 5s '38	100½	100½
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
Western Un 6½s '36	107	106⅝
Wheeling Stl 4½s	86¼	86
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100	99⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s ww	96⅞	96⅞
Wickwire Span 7s cv '35	30	30
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	106	106
Youngstown 5s	100	99¾
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	74⅞	74⅞
Wis Cen 4s S & D div '36	83½	83½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Nov16	Nov15
3½s '47	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1	98.1
3½s rg	98.	98.	98.	98.	98.10
1st 4¼s	100.20	100.27	100.20	100.27	100.17
4th 4¼s	100.25	100.26	100.22	100.24	100.23
4th 4¼s rg	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.20	100.6
4¼s '38	100.3	100.3	99.26	99.26	
4¼s '56	105.26	105.26	105.16	105.16	
4s '54	108.16	108.16	108.16	108.16	108.19
4¼s '52	112.16	112.16	112.16	112.16	113.19

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Agr Mtg Bk '47	66	66
Abitibi 5s	81	81
Alberstel 8s	85½	85
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	90	90
Antioquia 3d 7s '57	69⅝	69⅝
Antioquia 7s '57 B	69½	69½
Antioquia 7s A '45	75	72
Antioquia 7s '45 D	73⅜	72
Argentine 7s C	72	72
Argentine Gov 5s '45	90	90
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	95¾	95⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	95½	95¼
Adriatic El 7s	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	95⅞	95
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	96⅜	95¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	95¼	94⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	95⅜	95⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	95	95
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	95½	95
Australia 4½s '57	83	83
Australia 4½s '57	83	82½
Australia 5s '55	90¾	90
Australia 5s '57	91½	91½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102	101¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	92¼	92¼
Austria Hy 6½s	76¾	76¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91	91
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100	99¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	104½	104⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	107⅛	107
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115	114¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¾	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅜	114½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107¾	107½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110¼	110⅛
Berlin 6s '58	82¾	82¼
Berlin 6½s '50	89	89
Berlin El 6½s '51	79	79
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75	74⅞
Berlin El 6½s '59	81	80
Bogota

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PITTSBURGH IS ALONE ON TOP

Only All-Victorious Major Team in East—Dartmouth and Yale Win

Entering the final stretch of the eastern football season a path strewn with thrills, upsets, and surprises of varied nature, has been left behind Potentially great football machines have faltered and many have fallen along this path in the major class with one exception, Pittsburgh.

Alone and away out in front the Pittsburgh Panthers are speeding toward this eastern title by reason of being undefeated and untied in a season of most unexpected results. The Panthers have neither been close to defeat nor seriously pressed and their list of eight successive victims includes such opponents as West Virginia, Nebraska, Ohio State and Carnegie Tech. Pittsburgh has only Pennsylvania State College left to play and a victory in this game will leave the team truly representative of the best in the East.

In the hills of New Hampshire a team that had once been in the running for the eastern title—Dartmouth—toppled Cornell from the race by a last-minute onslaught that resulted in the winning touchdown. The score was 18 to 14. Cornell had, previous to this game, been undefeated and untied, and might have continued as such except for mis-use of the forward pass.

Judgment Is Costly

Dartmouth scored first when a Cornell punt was blocked and S. W. Yudickey '32 recovered and ran the ball across the visitors' goal line; but Cornell retaliated with two touchdowns as a result of forward passes and the two after-points nullified Dartmouth's second touchdown and would have won the game for the Ithacans had they not erred. With the score, 14 to 12, and the ball on their own 40-yard line, third down and three yards to make, the New Yorkers might easily have punted to safety because less than five minutes remained to play, but they elected to forward pass and W. T. McCall '32 intercepted.

The Cornell light line had stood up well against Dartmouth's rushing game, but the Green realized that opportunity was knocking and with power that just would not be denied, backed the visitors across their goal line for the six points that made Dartmouth winner, 18 to 14. It was the eighth triumph for Dartmouth against Cornell in their 13 meetings. the losing team having won on five occasions.

Although that famous sophomore quarterback, A. J. Booth Jr. '32 is still the dynamic power behind Yales' football team, the Eli provided an unexpected amount of latent power and earned considerable prestige by defeating a traditional opponent. Princeton, 13 to 0, Saturday, without Booth in the lineup. It was the twenty-eighth victory in 53 meetings for Yale against the Tigers and although the Eli rose to great heights in victory the Princeton side of the story is not without merit. Striving to stave off a most disastrous season this Tiger made Yale earn its every point and lost only because the Eli was a little the better team. Yale can now sit back and disregard entirely any intimation that it is a one-man team. The victory must have built up confidence among the Eli players and completely disrupts forecasts of a Harvard victory this coming Saturday.

Harvard Triumphs

While the Eli was turning back Princeton, its next rival, Harvard, had a valuable game with a good team, Holy Cross, and defeated the Worcester eleven by a score of 12 to 6. The Crimson did not start its first-string resources, but neither did it score until they were entered. Neither did Harvard rely on its highly vaunted forward pass, but won the game on lateral passes and line plays, holding much in reserve for the coming Yale game. The Holy Cross defense was strong enough to stop the Crimson twice on the goal line. The Holy Cross score came late in the final quarter when O'Connell ran the Harvard kick-off some 80-odd yards for a touchdown.

Pittsburgh's triumph over Carnegie Tech was gained early, for the Panthers unleashed tremendous power, headed by Tobey Uansa '30, star left halfback, and when time was called for the first period, had amassed a total of 21 points. The final score was 34 to 13, and the Carnegie attack did not produce a score until the fourth period when Coach J. B. Sutherland had sent in the second-string Panther players. Carnegie, incidentally, had held the famed Notre Dame team to a 7-to-0 score earlier in the season and had been scored on only one other time this season.

Columbia, like Princeton, was unable to salvage a decidedly poor season by victory over University of Pennsylvania at Bakers' Field, Saturday, and instead, had more regret heaped upon its 1929 record, by receiving a 20-to-0 defeat. Twice Ralph A. Hewitt '32, Lion quarterback, led his team to near scores by individual brilliance only to offset his good work by fumbling. Pennsylvania played without its star, W. T. Masters '31, but R. E. Gentle '31, took up the burden and did well. Pennsylvania did not look as smooth against Columbia as it did in the California game.

Colgate Beats Syracuse

Colgate, a proven potent team of the East which has lost only one game this season and that was to Wisconsin, "Big Ten" member, easily defeated Syracuse, 21 to 0, in their thirty-first meeting. The Orange linemen stood up valiantly against the Colgate rushes, but the Maroon aerial attack gained the objective. Colgate's power defensively was not greatly tested, for the Orange attack was little better than ordinary.

Fordham continued undefeatd in the East by soundly defeating a team below its class, Thiel College, by a score of 40 to 7. The Fordham eleven has been tied on two occasions. New York University, minus some of its stars, proved too smart for the invading University of Missouri team and triumphed by a score of 14 to 0.

Georgetown played its second successive scoreless tie Saturday with West Virginia, having been held the previous week by the United States Naval Academy. The West Virginians did surprisingly well for they had been defeated the previous week by University of Detroit, 36 to 0. Bucknell provided an upset in defeating Pennsylvania State, 27 to 6. The State team had been defeated only once before this season, losing to N. Y. U. by a close score of 7 to 0, and had included Lafayette, Syracuse and University of Pennsylvania as victims. Bucknell, too, had lost only one game this fall and that was to Washington and Jefferson, 14 to 6. Boston College, defeated for the first time in two years a week ago by Fordham, 7 to 6, journeyed West minus some of its stars and was defeated by Marquette, 20 to 6.

The other major elevens came through handily against generally weaker opponents, the U. S. Military Academy defeating Dickinson, '89 to 7, Brown defeating Norwich, 66 to 6, Navy defeating Wake Forest, 61 to 0, and Washington & Jefferson defeating Wittenberg, 15 to 0. Lehigh failed to show as expected against Rutgers, however, and lost, 14 to 0.

Williams and New Hampshire continued to lead the smaller class teams of New England with victories Saturday. Williams gained the "Little Three" title for the second successive year by defeating Amherst, 19 to 0, and New Hampshire defeated Springfield, 13 to 0. Tufts had a rugged opponent in Bowdoin and just managed to win, 7 to 6. Boston University played its best of the season to defeat Geneva on the William E. Nickerson field by a score of 13 to 0, in the first home intersectional game for the Terriers. Middlebury defeated Vermont, 19 to 0, and Rhode Island State defeated the Connecticut Aggies, by the same score.

United States to Meet Great Britain in Polo

By the Associated Press

New York

NEGOTIATIONS have been completed for a match next year between the United States and Great Britain for the Westchester Polo Cup. Louis E. Stoddard, president of the United States Polo Association, said the games would be played in September, on International Field, Westbury, L. I.

FINDLAY S. DOUGLAS IS RENOMINATED

Others Named for Re-election to U. S. G. A. Posts

NEW YORK—Findlay S. Douglas of the Apawamis Club of Rye, N. Y., has been renominated for the presidency of the United States Golf Association, according to an announcement from headquarters Saturday. Several other officers were favored for re-election. H. H. Ramsay of New York and Robert M. Cutting are named for vice-presidents, Prescott S. Bush as secretary, Charles H. Sabin as treasurer and John A. Jackson as counsel.

Other members of the executive committee are E. H. Seaver, Los Angeles; Herbert Jacques, Brookline, Mass.; Rodman E. Griscom, Merion; A. S. Kerry, Seattle; Robert T. Jones Jr., Atlanta; Ganson Depew, Buffalo; Cornelius S. Lee, Tuxedo, and Harrison R. Johnston, Minneapolis.

The committee, which will select the officers for 1931 are Alan D. Wilson, chairman, Pine Valley; John Jay Abbott, Chicago; Charles L. Dexter, Brook Hollow, Tex.; H. Chandler Egan, Medford, Ore., and Livingston Platt, Apawamis.

College Football Results

Yale 13, Princeton 0.
Dartmouth 18, Cornell 14.
Colgate 21, Syracuse 0.
Pittsburgh 34, Carnegie Tech. 13.
Pennsylvania 20, Columbia 0.
New York 14, Missouri 0.
Fordham 40, Thiel 7.
Bucknell 27, Penn State 6.
Rutgers 14, Lehigh 0.
Harvard 12, Holy Cross 6.
West Point 89, Dickinson 7.
Annapolis 61, Wake Forest 0.
Georgetown 0, West Virginia 0.
Temple 13, Lafayette 0.
Brown 66, Norwich 6.
Providence 19, St. John's 6.
Williams 19, Amherst 0.
Davis-Elkins 12, Villanova 6.
Manhattan 21, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Wash. and Jeff. 15, Wittenberg 0.
R. I. State 19, Conn. Aggies 6.
Boston 13, Geneva 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 51, Bethany 0.
Gettysburg 13, Lebanon Valley 7.
Union 25, Hamilton 6.
Tufts 7, Bowdoin 6.
Drexel 7, Haverford 0.
Grove City 7, Marshall 6.
New Hampshire 13, Springfield 0.
Buffalo 13, Hobart 7.
Rochester 24, Clarkson 0.
F. and M. 20, Muhlenberg 0.
P. M. C. 18, Delaware 6.
Swarthmore 7, Ursinus 6.
Niagara 19, St. Bonaventure 7.
Albright 73, Alfred 0.
St. John's 33, Johns Hopkins 0.
Rensselaer P. I. 7, Worcester P. I. 6.
Middlebury 19, Vermont 0.
Lowell T. S. 26, Upsala 0.
St. Thomas 34, Coast Guard 0.
Western Maryland 6, Mt. St. Mary's 0.
Washington Col. 6, Baltimore 6.
Gallaudet 14, Susquehanna 7.
St. Joseph's 27, Brooklyn C. C. 6.
Allegheny 14, Waynesburg 7.
Millersville Teach. 7, Shippensburg 0.
Juniata 32, George Washington 0.
Slippery Rock 13, Westchester Teach. 6
St. Francis 20, Fairmont Normal 6.
Cooper Union 13, Wagner 7.
Purdue 7, Iowa 0.
Indiana 19, Northwestern 14.
Illinois 20, Chicago 6.
Ohio State 54, Kenyon 0.
Michigan 7, Minnesota 6.
Alma 33, Kalamazoo 0.
Akron 14, Case 0.
Central State N. S. 31, Toledo 12.
Depauw 46, Muncie N. S. 6.
Detroit 25, Michigan State 0.
Drake 7, Iowa State 6.
Emporia 6, Wichita 6.
Findlay 14, Bluffton 12.
Grinnell 27, Carleton 6.
John Carroll 6, Ypsilanti S. N. 6.
Kansas 13, Washington 0.
Illinois (B.) 19, Iowa (B.) 12.
Marquette 20, Boston Col. 6.
Manchester 19, Indiana Central 0.
Michigan (B.) 13, Kalamazoo 7.
Muskingum 21, Wooster 19.
Nebraska 13, Oklahoma 13.
Michigan 7, Minnesota 6.
Notre Dame 13, Southern California 12
North Dakota 54, Creighton 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 53, Cincinnati 0.
Ohio U. 46, Marietta 0.
Quantico Marines 7, Dayton 6.
St. Louis 6, S. D. State 0.
St. Thomas 25, Hamline 0.
St. Mary's 45, MacAlester 7.
Bradley 7, Western Teachers 0.
Charleston 9, Carbondale 6.
Coe 5, Knox 3.
Cornell 6, Monmouth 0.
Elmhurst 33, Valparaiso 0.
Illinois Wes. 7, Illinois Col. 6.
Millikin 6, Butler 0.
Alabama 14, Georgia Tech. 0.
Arkansas 6, Centenary 0.
Anderson Brown 13, Southwestern 12.
Austin 6, Simmons 0.
Bowling Green 25, Detroit 2.
Centre 0, Transylvania 0.
Chattanooga 48, Union 0.
Citadel 32, Mercer 0.
Duke 19, N. C. State 12.
El Paso Mines 20, N. M. M. I. 14.
Florida 13, Clemens 7.
Hampden Sidney 13, Richmond 8.
Kentucky 23, Virginia M. I. 12.
Kansas Teachers 19, Southwestern 6.
Louisiana State 13, Mississippi 6.
Louisiana Col. 12, Mississippi Teach. 6.
Lynchbug 14, Bridgewater 0.
Maryland 24, V. P. I. 0.
Miss. Aggies 0, Millsaps 0.
North Carolina 26, Davidson 7.
Ouachita 20, Arkansas 0.
Okla. City 12, Okla. Baptists 0.
Otterbein 14, Hiram 6.
Roanoke 7, Rand-Macon 0.
South Carolina 2, Furman 0.
So. Methodist 25, Baylor 6.
Stetson 12, Miami 0.
Tennessee 13, Vanderbilt 0.
Texas Christian 15, Texas 12.
Texas Aggies 26, Rice 6.
Tulane 18, Sewanee 0.
Tulsa 19, Washburn 7.
California 7, Washington 0.
Colorado Col. 5, Violoraso West 13.
Colorado Mines 7, Regis 0.
Colorado 6, Col. Aggies 0.
Denver 13, Utah Aggies 0.
Gonzaga 20, Idaho 14.
Nevada 0, St. Ignatius 0.
Oregon 16, Oregon State 0.
Occidental 27, California Tech. 0.
Pomona 13, San Diego State 0.
Santa Clara 13, Stanford 7.
Simpson 34, Morningside 13.
Utah 14, Wyoming 0.
Wash. State 13, Montana 0.

ARGENTINA WINS TITLE

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Argentina won the soccer football championship of South America when they defeated Uruguay, 2 to 0.

Use of Starting Blocks Main Issue Before A. A. U. Delegates

Simpson's World Record of 9 2-5 Seconds for 100-Yard Dash Rests on Decision to Be Made at Annual Meeting at St. Louis

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Faced at the outset by a prospective debate over the use of starting blocks in track competition, with the 9 2-5 seconds, world's record in the 100-yard dash, made by George S. Simpson '30 of Ohio State University at stake, the National Amateur Athletic Union met here for the first session of its annual convention.

The controversy began Sunday night, when the record committee met to consider the Simpson mark made at the National Collegiate A. A. championships in Chicago last June. The committee tabled the record application, as well as a dozen others, pending decision as to the stand of the A. A. U. on the use of starting blocks of any variety.

Aside from the use of the blocks and the issue as to how much benefit they are to the sprinter, no question has arisen over the authenticity of Simpson's performance in beating the best dash men in the country in the time of 9 2-5 seconds that has for years been the goal of all sprinters.

No Side-Stepping Issue

Any idea the A. A. U. had of side-stepping the decision on the blocks, however, has been forestalled in the energetic work of mid-western, as well as far western delegates, coaches and officials. Among those who came prepared for a controversy were George M. Trautman of Ohio State, bearing a bundle of documentary evidence for Simpson, and John Nicholson, Notre Dame coach as well as inventor of the Nicholson starter, used by Simpson at the N. C. A. A. meet. Among other things, Nicholson has evidence showing an overwhelming majority of coaches and track officials voicing approval of the starting blocks.

The arguments in their favor are that they become hazards to the athletes, improve track meets from the competitors' viewpoint and speed up the events from the spectator's angle.

The contention, on the other hand, is that they are a distinct advantage in recording marks faster than those made, and now recognized under old conditions, Charles W. Paddock, who held and still holds a good share of sprint records, supported this viewpoint. "The blocks mean at least a yard in the first half of a 100-yard dash," declared Paddock.

Robertson Against Blocks

Lawson Robertson of the University of Pennsylvania, head track coach of the last two American Olympic teams and serving as chairman of the record committee, expressed the view that the blocks still are in the experimental stage and not yet standardized to a satisfactory extent.

During a lull in the debate over the blocks, committee approval, subject to the indorsement of the convention, was given to a number of world record feats, including the pole vault mark of 14ft. 1½in., made by Lee S. Barnes '28, Southern California, at Fresno on April 28, 1928. If accepted, this will replace the mark of 14ft. flat, made by Sabin W. Carr while at Yale in 1927. Carr and Barnes were rivals throughout their college careers. Barnes won the Olympic title in 1924 and Carr in 1928. Carr also holds the indoor mark of 14ft. 1in.

Other marks approved were the discus throw of 163ft. 8¾in., by Eric C. W. Krenz '30 of Stanford, March 9, 1929 at Stanford, a world's record, and the shotput of 51ft. 11⅝in., by H. Herman Brix '28, of the University of Washington, at Fresno, last April, an American record. John Kuck of Kansas set a world's record of slightly over 52 feet at the Olympic last year.

Two Marks Accepted

Sprint marks of 9 3-5s. for the 100-yard dash made by Charles E. Borah and Frank C. Wykoff at Fresno last spring, also were accepted. They equal theh official world record, pending the decision on Simpson's achievement.

The metropolitan association of New York gained three national championships for 1930 including both wrestling events, catch-as-catch can and Greco-Roman style, as well as weight lifting. In making the wrestling award to the Metropolitan, the committee recommended that the Western Association be given the title event in 1931.

Committee decision was reached in favor of awarding the national Marathon championship to Boston. New York was a bidder for this event but by a ballot of 5 to 4 the distance classic was voted to the Massachusetts city, to be held in conjunction with the annual Boston A. A. Marathon.

The national men's basketball tournament will go to Kansas City, Mo., if the committee preference is accepted by the convention, and the national women's tournament to Wichita, Kan.

Pittsburgh was awarded the national senior outdoor track and field championships tournament. It is to be held in Pittsburgh's stadium in July. The national senior indoor track and field event, to be held in March, went to Atlantic City, N. J.

Providence and Tigers Win Games

Reds Beat New Haven, 4-2, as Boston Triumphs, 5 to 4, Over Springfield

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	2	1	13	9	4
Providence	2	0	5	2	4
New Haven	1	1	4	5	2
Philadelphia	0	1	3	7	0
Springfield	0	2	4	6	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield Indians opened their home Canadian-American Hockey League season at the West Side Arena here Saturday night, and lost an overtime contest to the champion Boston Tigers by a 5-to-4 score. A crowd of 4200 saw Coach Frank Carroll's new local team wage an uphill struggle, only to lose out in the extra period, when Contant of Boston tallied from a scrimmage at the mouth of the Springfield goal.

Boston got away to the lead shortly after the game began, and the visitors held fast to this lead until the third period, when the Indians came with a rush to tally twice and move to the front by 4 to 3. Waite of Boston passed to Mackey, who shot the puck past Lamontagne for the goal that tied the score at four-all. The overtime had gone a little more than a minute when Contant fired the goal that proved enough to give Boston victory. The summary:

BOSTON		SPRINGFIELD
Loucks, Heyd, lw		rw, McGowan, Filkin
Waite, Burke, c		c, Carrigan, Wilson
Boyd, Manning, Mills, rw		lw, Murphy, Dillon
Mackey, Regan, ld		rd, Callighen, Davie
Oatman, Contant, rd		ld, Seibert, Davie
Reaume, g		g, Lamontagne

Score—Boston 5, Springfield 4—Goals—Boyd 2, Waite, Contant and Mackey for Boston; Carrigan, 2, Dillon, Callighen for Springfield. Referees—W. A. Shaver and Davins. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Providence Reds outplayed the New Haven Eagles by a wide margin to win, 4 to 2, here Sunday night. The Eagles, though lacking almost all semblance of teamwork at times, managed to keep in the running during the first period and to hold the visitors in the latter part.

The Reds as a team were a much stronger combine than the Eagles. The eventual winners were quick to take a lead at the start of the game, Hart scoring after two minutes of play. The Eagles made their one stand later in the period when Bouchard's goal tied the score. After this the Eagles scarcely had a chance, being outplayed and failing on several scoring opportunities. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		PROVIDENCE
Hart, L. Murray, Desy, lw		rw, Boucher, Whyte
Chapman, Gaudreault, c		c, Hughes, Whyte, Burmister
Gagnon, Cormier, rw		lw, Bouchard, Chouinard
Carson, ld		rd, Himes
Lesieur, rd		ld, Speyer, Shay
M. Murray, E. Murray		g, Forbes

Score—Providence 4, New Haven 2. Goals—Hart, Gagnon, Cormier and Chapman for Providence, Bouchard 2 for New Haven. Referees—W. A. Shaver and Redvers McKenzie. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SAN FRANCISCO WINS, 1 TO 0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The fifth year of the California Hockey League was inaugurated Thursday night, San Francisco defeating Oakland, 1 to 0, in an overtime game. A capacity house was present. Ralph Ellis, recently sold by Oakland to San Francisco, scored the only goal against his former mates. At two minutes of the overtime the puck fell at Ellis' feet five yards from the goal and he back handed a shot which passed Fowler in the net.

BUFFALO BEATS HAMILTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont.—The Buffalo Bisons opened their International Hockey League season with a 4-to-2 victory over the Hamilton club on Saturday night. The visitors held a 2-to-1 lead in the first period.

Hamilton Tigers Battle to Victory

Defeat Sarnia After Being Held to 1-All Tie at End of iFrst Half

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—After being held to a one-all tie at the end of the first half, Hamilton Tigers plunged their way to a 14-to-2 win over Sarnia, in the first of the play-downs for the Canadian senior Rugby championship here on Saturday. The winners were strong favorites, as they are the present Canadian champions and have shown too strong a plunging attack for their opponents in all but one game this year. For over half the game the losers held their own, but they crumpled under the continual battering attack of the Tigers and scored one touchdown late in the third period and added another in the fourth, as well as counting three singles on kicks by Welch.

The winners made yards 25 times to Sarnia's three, their power increasing as the game progressed. In the first period they gained their objective three times, in the second five, in the third six, and in the fourth they made yards 11 times. The Sarnia line could not stand up under the continual smashing attack and were steadily weakened until, near the end, they offered but little resistance.

On the back fields the teams were fairly evenly matched, but the Hamilton tackling was much better than that of Sarnia, and this helped to keep the play well in Sarnia territory most of the time. The losers staged a strong attack in the third period, but it wore itself out on the heavy Hamilton line.

Boadway made both the touchdowns. For the first he carried the ball 45 yards on three successive plays, piercing the Sarnia line for 20, 15 and 15 yards on the three plays. He also went 15 yards for his other touchdown from a fake kick formation.

Welch, Leadley, Boadway, Elford, Fear and Simpson were the outstanding players for the winners, while Sterling, McPhedran, G. Perry, Manore and Baker were the Sarnia stars. Hamilton will play Queen's University for the eastern Canada title in Kingston next Saturday. The summary:

HAMILTON		SARNIA
Fear, lo		ro, Reeves, Hannah
J. Wright, Simpson, ro		lo, Vanhorne, Dale
Elford, French, lm		rm, Smith, Bevan
Timmis, Clark, rm		lm, Baker, Wilson
Inksetter, Gibb, ri		ri, Blaikie
Denman, Chapple, ri		li, Sisson, L. Welch
Cox, s		s, Ewner
Walker, Boadway, qb		qb, Manore
E. Wright, Languay, lhb		rhb, Warren, L. Perry
Welch, chb		chb, Sterling
F. Wright, Leadley, rhb		lhb, N. Perry
Small, fw		fw, McPhedran, Stirrett

Score—Hamilton 14, Sarnia 2. Touchdowns—Boadway 2, for Hamilton. Kicks to deadline—Welch 2, for Hamilton, Rouges—Welch 2, for Hamilton; Sterling and Manore for Sarnia. Referee—H. De Gruchy, Toronto. Umpire—D. McCann, Ottawa. Head linesman—K. Barwick, Montreal. Time—Four 15m. periods.

WINDSOR AND DETROIT TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Windsor and Detroit Olympics battled to an overtime tie here Sunday night, 4 to 4, in an International Hockey League fixture. Close to 13,000 fans saw the game which was productive of spectacular hockey from start to finish. Detroit was leading 4 to 1 at one time. At the end of the second period the score was 4 to 2 for the Detroit Club. Windsor scored twice in the third period. There was no scoring in the overtime.

GOLF TOURNEY TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1930 Women's National Golf Association championship has been transferred from Buffalo, N. Y., to Los Angeles, at the request of the women's committee of the United States Golf Association, it has been announced. The 1931 event will be held at the Country Club of Buffalo. The public links championship, to be held at the Municipal Golf Course at Jacksonville, Fla., will begin Aug. 5, 1930, the U. S. G. A.'s executive committee has announced.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 3, Williams 2.
Penn State 3, Lafayette 0.
St. John's 1, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Lehigh 7, Cornell 4.
Haverford 3, Annapolis 2.
Harvard 4, Brown 0.

CHAMPIONS WIN FROM TORONTO

Bruins Win 6 to 5—Two More Tie Games in National Hockey League

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	2	0	0	11	7	4
N. Y. Rangers	1	1	0	7	6	3
Chicago	0	2	0	6	6	2
Detroit	0	1	1	7	10	1
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	2	5	0

Canadian Division

Ottawa	1	1	0	7	6	3
Montreal	1	0	1	6	4	2
Canadiens	0	2	0	7	7	2
Toronto	0	1	1	7	8	1
N.Y.Americans	0	0	1	3	4	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In one of the most exciting National Hockey League games in years, Boston Bruins defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs here on Saturday night, 6 to 5, scoring the winning goal six minutes from the end of the game after having enjoyed a 5-to-1 lead halfway through the second period. The opening 20 minutes was played at the fastest pace seen here in some years, and it was the Bruins' greater knowledge of the possibilities of the new no-offside rule that enabled them to secure what looked like a commanding lead, but they were worn from their own exertions and gradually the Leafs cut into the margin until it was equalized. Penalties for infringements of the anti-defense rule weakened the locals after the score had been tied, and Gainor scored the winning goal when the Bruins had a two-man advantage.

In the opening period, Clapper opened the scoring after seven minutes of play, but Conacher tied it up two minutes later. The Bruins again went into the lead five minutes later, when they scored three goals in a total of 30 seconds, Clapper and Shore combining for the first and Gainor and Weiland for the next two. Hitchman gave the winners another goal halfway through the second period, but near the end the Leafs scored, and they ran in three more in the first 11 minutes of the third period to tie. The summary:

BOSTON		MAPLE LEAFS
Galbraith, Gainor, Barry, lw		rw, Bailey, Conacher, Brydson
Carson, Weiland, Mackay, c		c, Blair, Pettinger, Primeau
Oliver, Gagne, Clapper, rw		lw, Cox, Cotton
Hitchman, Owen, ld		rd, Day, Horner
Shore, Owen, rd		ld, Smith, Duncan
Thompson, g		g, Chabot

Score—Boston 6, Toronto 5. Goals—Gainor 3, Clapper 2, Hitchman for Boston; Conacher 2, Cotton, Blair and Brydson for Toronto. Assists—Weiland 2, Gainor, Shore for Boston; Cox, Pettinger, Primeau and Cotton for Toronto. Referees—William Bell and Louis Berlinquette. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The New York Rangers and the Detroit Cougars played an overtime game to a 5-to-5 tie, in the opening of the National Hockey League season in Madison Square Garden Sunday night. The Rangers did most of the attacking, as the saves proved, 34 for Roach to 58 for Dolson, W. Cook found the new rules much to his liking and scored three goals.

Detroit introduced its new acquisitions in effective fashion in the second session when Goodfellow and Rockburn scored two goals. But before they succeeded in this the Rangers had brought their score to four by a perfect forward pass in which Bourgeault made the attack, and then sent the puck forward right to the stick of F. Cook, who had an easy shot from close in. George Hay made the assist in the goal by Goodfellow, after, a scrimmage in the Ranger defense zone, while Goodfellow made the pass to Rockburn. The summary:

N. Y. RANGERS		DETROIT
F. Cook, Keeling, Quenneville, lw		rw, Bellefeuille, Aurie, Cooper
Boucher, Vail, Murdoch, c		c, Goodfellow, Conners
W. Cook, Thompson, Goldsworthy, rw		lw, Lewis, Hay, Goodfellow
Johnson, ld		rd, Noble, Hughes
Bourgeault, rd		ld, Rockburn, Hicks
Roach, g		g, Dolson

Score—Rangers 5, Detroit 5. Goals—W. Cook 3, Goldsworthy, F. Cook for Rangers; Lewis, Goodfellow, Rockburn, Hicks, Hay for Detroit. Assists—Johnson, Murdoch, Bourgeault, F. Cook, Boucher for Rangers; Bellefeuille, Hay, Goodfellow, Cooper for Detroit. Umpires—G. J. Mallinson and D. A. Ritchie. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Showing a vast improvement over their form of the last two years, the Chicago Black Hawks played their second tie game of the National Hockey League season here on Saturday when, after a speedy encounter, they secured a 4-to-4 tie with the Canadiens. It was also the second tie game for the locals. Chicago showed lots of speed on the attack and in back checking and matched the Canadiens in this respect and it also showed many smart plays possible under the new rules.

The Hawks scored the first two goals of the game and twice in the first period had a two-goal advantage, leading at the end of the first period, 3 to 2. Two goals by the Canadiens during the second period gave them the lead and they held it until six minutes of the third period when Ripley made a smart play to score the equalizer. From then on, for 24 minutes, the defenses and goalies proved equal to all demands. The summary:

CHICAGO		CANADIENS
Couture, Arbour, lw		rw, Wasnie, Larochelle
Somers, Ripley, Cook, c		c, Morenz, Lepine
Gottselig, March, Miller, rw		lw, Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha
Abel, Taylor, ld		rd, S. Mantha, Leduc
Dutkowski, Wentworth, rd		ld, Burke, Fraser
Gardiner, g		g, Hainsworth

Score—Chicago 4, Canadiens 4. Goals—March, Couture, Arbour and Ripley for Chicago; Joliat 3 and Burke for Canadiens. Assists—Miller and Abel for Chicago; Burke for Canadiens. Referees—Leo Heffernan and Jean Sauve. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Two of the strongest exponents of defensive hockey last year, the Ottawa Senators and the New York Americans, staged a free-scoring and fast National Hockey League game Saturday night and the Americans, who came from behind three times to tie the score, were defeated, 4 to 3. The Americans were without Burch and Connor, both of whom are holdouts, but in spite of this they held their own fairly well with the locals although Ottawa had a much greater margin in speed. At that Connell was forced to make 35 stops to 31 by Worters, the losers having the edge in this department in each period.

Both teams showed considerable knowledge of the new rules and as a result the number of penalties for infractions was considerably less than in the local opening game on Thursday. The showing of the weakened Americans was a distinct surprise and they were almost on a par with the locals. The Senators made one change in their starting line up, Walter Kilrea going to right wing in place of Finnigan and he played a smart game in his second professional appearance. The summary:

OTTAWA		N. Y. AMERICANS
H. Kilrea, Touhey, lw		rw, Sheppard, Boyd
Lamb, Nighbor, Grosvenor, c		c, Himes, Holmes
W. Kilrea, Finnigan rw,		lw, McVeigh, Masserar
Smith, Shields, ld		rd, Conacher, Spring
Clancy, Starr, rd		ld, Reise, Simpson
Connell, g		g, Worters

Score—Ottawa 4, Americans 3. Goals—H. Kilrea 2, Smith and Lamb for Ottawa; Himes, Massecar and Reise for Americans. Assists—H. Kilrea, Grosvenor and Clancy for Ottawa; Conacher and Himes for Americans. Referees—J. A. O. Cleghorn and A. E. Romeril, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Pittsburgh's entrant in the National Hockey League opened the season here Saturday by falling before the Montreal Maroons, 5 to 2. In the second period the Maroons made two goals, by Siebert on a pass from Wilcox and by Trottier, who took Phillips' pass.

The Maroons, in the third period, started an offensive that resulted in a third goal, by Boucher, unassisted. Trottier followed with a fourth, also unassisted, and then Darragh scored for the home club on a pass from Milks. The visitors' fifth goal was accounted for by Stewart, assisted by Dutton. With the period nearly over, Darragh again registered another for the home team. The summary:

MONTREAL		PITTSBURGH
Stewart, Trottier, Northcott, lw		rw, Darragh, Lowrey, White
Reg. Smith, Phillips, c		c, Frederickson, Drury
Siebert, Ward, Robinson, rw		lw, Milks, Briden, Jarvis
Boucher, Munro, ld		rd, Rog. Smith, McCaffrey
Dutton, Wilcox, rd		ld, McKinnon, McCaffrey
Walsh, g		g, Miller

Score—Montreal 5, Pittsburgh 2. Goals—Trottier 2, Boucher, Siebert, Stewart for Montreal; Darragh 2 for Pittsburgh. Assists—Wilcox, Phillips, Dutton for Montreal; Milks, McKinnon for Pittsburgh. Referees—William O'Hare and G. J. Mallinson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ENGLAND DEFEATS IRELAND BY 7 TO 2

Amateur Soccer Match Played Before Few Spectators

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS, Sydenham—Only a handful of spectators assembled here in a continuous drenching rain Saturday to see England's amateur Association football team slither its way to victory over that of Ireland by a record score of 7 goals to 2. For this comfortable margin the winners had greatly to thank C. T. Asston, Cambridge triple Blue, and youngest of three brothers famed in post-war university sport. Asston was operating as center forward, and considering the difficult conditions played a remarkable game as a pivot of one of the most impressive front lines England has had for a long time in the amateur series.

Although remaining upright on a sodden turf was a matter of considerable difficulty the forwards developed good combinations and were not afraid at times to attempt to go through the defense on their own in true "Corinthian style."

By contrast, Ireland's attack was a disjointed affair, and it was never able to sustain the pressure long enough to test England's defense very seriously. But in soccer, forwards cannot do very much unless they have good support from the halfbacks. This the English vanguard certainly had for Capt. F. H. Ewer and his fellow halves seldom allowed the visitors' attacks to get really under way. These halfbacks were indefatigable—always close behind their forwards in attack yet never wanting in defense when Ireland broke away.

On this cheerless afternoon one felt very sorry for H. M. Garland-Well, as the Oxford University goalkeeper and cricket Blue was freezing in the isolation between England's posts. He had practically nothing to do, which certainly could not be said about his vis-à-vis, A. Gardiner, hero of the Irish eleven. Gardiner had a heavy, slippery ball fired at him from all angles, and it is a tribute to his dexterity and powers of anticipation that only seven shots entered the net. Asston did something to shake the Irishmen's confidence by kicking two goals in the first five minutes and as an outcome of clever understanding with his inside men he was able to carry his sequence to four.

England's other three goals were by G. S. Akthon, whose shot was diverted into the net by a defender, H. L. Coates, whose goal was "made" for him by the dashing Edgar Kail, and Irish fullback, Robert McGuire, who misskicked past his own goalkeeper.

Ireland's points were obtained by James McMahon and A. Kelly. With foothold so uncertain, rain pelting down all the time, and the ball like lead, the game could have been disjointed and uninteresting without reflecting any particular discredit on the players. As a matter of fact, it was nothing of the kind. The men could not turn quickly and could not always be sure where they were kicking, but the winners' display was as clever as the losers' were courageous, and the crowd (such as it was) saw plenty of good football. It was a pity it was so one-sided.

In the series England has won 15 times, Ireland twice, and two games have been drawn. The summary:

ENGLAND		IRELAND
Rimmer, lw		rw, R. Quinn
Coates, il		ir, Kelly
Asston, c		c, Miller
Kail, ir		il, Doherty
Watson, rw		lw, Ferr
Ewer, lhb		rhb, Falloon
Robinson, chb		chb, McMahon
Anderson, rhb		lhb, Jones
Gates, lb		rb, Crymble
Gregory, rb		lb, MacGuire
Garland-Wells, g		g, Gardiner

Score—England 7, Ireland 2. Goals—Asston 4, Watson, Coates, MacGuire (own go

BELFAST PAYING MORE ATTENTION TO THE ARTS

Queen's University Occupies Highest Place in Esteem of the Public

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST—The charge that the citizens of Belfast pay too much attention to industry and the accumulation of wealth, and neglect those things which go to make a cultured community is fast losing its point. Vigilance in the pursuit of trade has not relaxed but during recent years there has been a welcome quickening of interest in the arts and a notable improvement in public taste and outlook upon life.

This is manifested in many ways. The Queen's University regarded a few years ago as a mere finishing school, a place where it was necessary to go in order to qualify for a profession, now occupies a much higher place in public esteem. Recently a movement has been started to make the university still more valuable to the city. At present it has no halls of residence. Students must live in lodgings or at home and thereby lose those opportunities for corporate life which form one of the most important factors in a university training. Through the generosity of two citizens a sum of £25,000 has been provided for the erection of a hostel for men students, and it is estimated that for another £20,000 a building worthy of the university and of the city can be constructed.

To the Vice Chancellor, Dr. R. W. Livingstone, much of the credit for the increased interest in the university on the part of the citizens is due. Since he came from Oxford a few years ago he has devoted much time to this task. He has brought the university into closer contact with social and philanthropic work, and every winter has arranged a course of lectures in the university for the benefit of business men and artisans who desire to extend their knowledge.

Another sign of the city's cultural progress is the provision of a new Art Gallery and museum by the municipal authorities in the Botanic Gardens. The scheme was first mooted in 1912, but lay in abeyance until 1924, when the foundation stone of the first section was laid by the Duke of York. This section has just been completed. When the whole building has been erected it will form a rectangular block 238 feet long by 146 feet wide, three storeys high.

Well-to-do citizens have subscribed liberally toward the equipment of the galleries. Sir John Lavery, a native of the city has presented a comprehensive selection of his works and a gallery will be reserved for them. In a letter to the City Chamberlain, Sir John says: "I ask you to convey to the municipality my sincere thanks for their wholehearted appreciation of my work in having placed at my disposition a gallery in which it will be on permanent public view. I think I am safe in saying that no greater honor has been paid to an artist by his townsmen than that of giving him, so to speak, the freedom of his birthplace."

Temperance Increase Reported in Scotland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—The increasing sobriety in Scotland was stressed by speakers at a meeting of the National Commercial Temperance League held here.

Since he had returned to Scotland, the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser said, he had been amazed at the increased sobriety of the country. It might be due to increased cost of whisky and shorter drinking hours, but there were also the temperance attractions of tea-rooms and sport, he continued. Glasgow was at one time very different from what it is today, and he took that as evidence that the city is becoming more sober. The whole drink question is essentially a national one, and not one merely of social conditions in Scotland, he said.

At the conclusion of a meeting of the national executive council later in the day, the delegates were addressed by Rosslyn Mitchell, M. P., who said that temperance workers in this country might well derive encouragement from the results already achieved.

The question of alcohol as a convention of society is regarded among commercial men today as one that has practically vanished. Even the golf and tennis clubs of the country are not having licenses as they used to have, and it is a matter of fact that there was not one Socialist club in Scotland that had a license, he said.

AIRPLANE TRAFFIC OF AMSTERDAM GROWS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—On account of the steadily increasing air traffic and the still greater development anticipated in the near future, the Amsterdam burgomaster and aldermen have submitted a proposal to the municipal council to build new sheds and storehouses at the airport Schiphol and to extend the station square, etc., all involving a cost of nearly 600,000 florins or $240,000.

It is stated that in the short space of only four years the transport of passengers has more than doubled, while the goods traffic has tripled. Meanwhile the traffic is increasing continually and there is no reason to expect, but that this increase will continue. At present the traffic has outgrown already the existing station buildings.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR FRIDAY, NOV. 22

Vocal and Instrumental

Edward Wolter, baritone; Maurice Tyler, tenor; Ballad Singers; The Choristers; Ludwig Laurier, director (WEAF Chain). "Evening Stars" period dedicated to KOA, Denver. 12 noon.

Sascha Fidelman, violin soloist; Cavaliers male quartet; Rosario Bourdon, director (Cities Service—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Schumann's "Traumerei" by Mr. Fidelman. Familiar classics program. 8 p. m.

Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Judson House, tenor; Harry Horlick, director (WEAF Chain). Norwegian artist makes her début in this period with "Sweetest Story Ever Told." 9 p. m.

Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; Victor Arden, director (Armstrong—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Show numbers, ballads and several traditionals. "Somewhere a Voice Is Calling" is heard as trumpet solo. 10 p. m.

Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; mixed chorus; Josef Koestner, director (Armour—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Massenet beginning, a new Berlin song, Haydn-Wood and Logan ballads, show and picture music, ending with selections from "Chu Chin Chow." 10:30 p. m.

Curtis Institute of Music (CBS). Talented pupils from the Philadelphia musical academy which is a benefaction of Mrs. Edward W. Bok, wife of the Philadelphia publicist. 10:30 p. m.

Service Station Four (Union Oil—NBC Pacific). Novelty vocal and instrumental quartet music and dialogue. 9:30 p. m.

"The Nomads" (KGO, KHQ, KOA). Lucile Kirtley, soprano soloist. Schubert's "Impromptu" as piano solo by Director Charles Hart. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Campus Carollers (WJZ Chain). Alma mater songs of Ohio State, University of Illinois, and Harvard and Yale. Discussion of these two games, which we played the following day, by Frank "Buck" O'Neil, New York sports writer. 7 p. m.

"Mlle Modiste" (Philadelphia — WJZ Chain transcontinental). Third and last act of Victor Herbert's Parisian operetta by the "Theater Memoires" group. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Pacific Feature Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Of interest are the opening Mozart overture, several Grainger selections and several movements of a characteristic suite of Kenney, "In the Indian Country." 4:15 p. m.

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Rossini, Raff, Sidney Jones, Gounod, Bach and Granados in order. 6 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). All-French program. 11:15 p. m.

Recitals

Pauline Haggard, contralto-pianist (WJZ Chain). Singing several popular numbers and Charles Reppers, "A Dancer in the Patio," as a piano solo. 6:45 p. m.

Polly Robertson, pianist; Patrick Kelly, tenor (WJZ Chain). Italian arias, Friml operetta aria, Godowski piano arrangement of Albeniz "Tango" by Miss Robertson, and several Irish numbers. "Personalities at 711" period. 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). Dinner dance from New York restaurant. 6 p. m.

Paul Specht's Orchestra (CBS—Chain only). New York hotel music. 6:30 p. m.

Al Bernard and Billy Beard, vocal duo; Lannie Ross, tenor; Dave Grupp, director (Raybestos — WEAF Chain). 6:30 p. m.

Muriel Pollack, pianist; Welcome Lewis, contralto (WEAF Chain). Confrey and Ohman piano solos by Miss Pollack. Featured medley of old numbers by Miss Lewis. 7:30 p. m.

Chet Gaylord, soloist; dramatic sketch; Joe Rines, director (Triad — WJZ Chain). An interpretation of Peer Gynt by Raymond Knight which would startle even Mr. Ibsen. Show and picture music throughout. 8 p. m.

Eversharp Penmen (Wahl—CBS). Baritone soloist, male quartet and dance orchestra. 8:30 p. m.

Billy Jones and Ernest Hare, vocal duo (Interwoven — WJZ Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Soloist: concert and dance orchestra Bremer Tully—CBS). Featured Jerome Kern cycles from "Show Boat." 9 p. m.

Jan Garber's Orchestra; Abe Lyman's Orchestra (CBS). Half-hour each. 11 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 12 p. m.

Male Quartet; Blue and White Band (Borden—NBC Pacific). 9 p. m.

Walter Beban's Musical Musketeers (NBC Pacific). One hour. 11 p. m.

Laughner-Harris Hotel St. Francis Orchestra (KGO). 11 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Dixies Circus (Individual Drinking Cup—WJZ Chain). Pulling a lion's tooth and taking a splinter from an elephant's foot are but a few of the duties of a menagerie caretaker, according to Uncle Bob Sherwood. 7:30 p. m.

Brown-Bilt Footlites (Brown—Central—CBS transcontinental). If any one recalls the "Rapid Transit" sketches he has a fair picture of this prgoram. 8 p. m.

"Marquise de Montespan" (Craddock—Terry—WJZ Chain). Noted beauty in the court of Louis XIV of France. Seventeenth century French music. 8:45 p. m.

"Schradertown" (Schrader — WEAF Chain). Adventures of garagemen Gus and Louis, with Arthur Pryor's band as background music. 9:30 p. m.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Serial detective story. 10:30 p. m.

"Great Moments in History"; Margaret O'Dea, contralto; Harold Spaulding, tenor; Max Dolin, director (RCA—NBC Pacific). Featuring Lehar and Romberg in first portion, and Offenbach, Gounod and Bizet in last portion. 8 p. m.

"In the Parlor" (KGO, KHQ, KOA). Victorian talk and music. 10 p. m.

Educational

"Music Appreciation Hour" (RCA—WJZ and WEAF Chains). Study of the brass instruments in the first half-hour for Series A, and rounds and canons in second half-hour for Series B, by Mr. Damrosch. 11 a. m.

Talks

"The March of Events" WEAF Chain). "Getting a Job," by Frances Perkins, first woman Commissioner of Labor in New York State. 5:15 p. m.

"The World in Music" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Weekly radio series by Pierre Key, well-known music critic. 7:45 p. m.

The Listener Speaks

IT SEEMS that Saturday nights will soon be associated with Italian operas as well as Anglo-Saxon ablutions in the homes of regular radio listeners. Whether the long-established habit of bath singing could be supplanted by an extension cord and a loudspeaker which would mingle trills and runs with the splash of sponge and soap remains to be seen.

It also remains to be discovered whether the nationwide radiocasting of Italian operas will result in making them seem a less foreign element of American existence, as far as the average listener is concerned. The need for the invention of a meter to register the number of listeners to any given program becomes more than ever apparent.

Last Saturday the Chicago Civic Opera Company took the air through the NBC network again, at 10 o'clock, while at 7 a group of famous artists headed by Mme. Frances Alda, who is to devote herself to radio this season, offered the first of a series of Puccini operas. These works have hitherto been withheld from radio by the copyright owners, since they felt that justice could not be done them in this medium. Now, however, they are convinced that radio can come up to the regular operatic standards of artistic production.

One of the most interesting programs on Sunday evening was the dramatized version of some of the historical incidents surrounding Robert Bruce and his rallying of the Scots to stand for their independence. This was given in the "Heroes of the World" period at 7:30, through the WEAF chain, with incidental music consisting of typical Scottish airs, directed by Dana S. Merriman.

There was vigorous and convincing work by the different members of the cast, but their voices might have been rather more different in tone. It was a little hard to follow what it was all about. Perhaps enough interest may have been aroused in some listeners to lead them to the bookshelf and to inspire a further search into the circumstances of the case.

D. M.

Naval Expenditures Increased by Italy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Last January the Fascist Cabinet, at a special meeting attended by the Chief of the Naval Staff and other members of the Admiralty Board, decided to add 13 new ships to its normal building program. The construction of the new naval units began last June and the new ships will be completed in 1932.

The official Gazette has now published a decree authorizing an additional expenditure of 193,000,000 lire per year for the two financial years 1930-31 and 1931-32, bringing the total of the annual expenditure for naval construction to 600,000,000 lire (about $30,000,000).

Admiral Carlo Grenet, the naval correspondent of the Corriere della Sera of Milan, to meet in advance any criticism that may be made in regard to the coincidence of the publication of the decree authorizing an additional expenditure for the construction of war vessels with Italy's unconditional acceptance of the British Government's invitation to take part in the London conference for naval disarmament, contributes a notable article in the Corriere to emphasize the modest character of the Italian program. This program, he points out, was approved several months before the conference was summoned and Italy therefore cannot be accused of playing a double game in the matter of naval disarmament.

Americans Seek Power in Portugal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OPORTO, Portugal — American electric power interests operating through Spanish subsidiaries are negotiating, it is learned, with the Portuguese Government for extensive development of hydroelectric power on the Douro River. The Douro crosses the Spanish-Portuguese frontier and the two countries possess concurrent power rights from that stream.

American interests are now virtually in control, it is declared, of the Spanish portion of the Douro, but so far have been unable to secure any similar control in Portugal. This latter situation is rendered more important by the contemplated developments in electric power by the City of Oporto.

At Bitetos on the Douro, 35 kilometers from Oporto, it is proposed to erect a dam with a head of 31-39 meters. The municipality of Oporto has applied for a concession from the Portuguese Government to utilize this power from the Douro, and a commission of five experts is studying the proposition for the part of the state.

In the meantime the present power facilities of Oporto are working well up to maximum and by 1931, it is estimated, these facilities will be entirely inadequate for the needs of city.

FOREIGN STUDENTS JOIN CO-OPERATIVES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A record number of students has enrolled for the new session just opened at the Co-operative College, which is maintained by the British Co-operative Union. This year nearly one-third of the students are from overseas. These include representatives from India, China, Switzerland, Denmark and Egypt.

The number of scholarships tenable at the college is progressively increasing. The Co-operative College Old Students Association serves as a valuable help to present and prospective students of the college, and members of the association in various parts of the country press for the establishment of additional scholarships, and take a hand where possible in coaching likely aspirants for scholarships.

ENGLISH BOYS BUILD OWN SCHOOL LIBRARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A library is being built by the pupils at Trent College (Derbyshire) and the foundation stone has been laid by the Archbishop of York. The building would cost £1500 to erect in the ordinary way.

The entire work on the long one story building is being done by the schoolboys, under the supervision of a foreman bricklayer and a foreman carpenter. All the boys in the school are taking some part in the enterprise, whether it be mixing the concrete and mortar, bricklaying, carpentering or scaffold erecting and thoroughly enjoy their work," Geoffrey F. Bell, the head master, said.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. 7500.
2. $100,000,000.
3. 900.
4. By steel and concrete pillars.
5. A favorite native dish in Honolulu.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Continued from Page 13)

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
331 El Bond & Share..	69⅝	65¼	68⅛
3 El Bond &Share pf.	101⅞	101½	101½
5 El Pow Assoc	27	24	27
5 El Pow Assoc A ..	23¼	21¼	21⅜
10 El P&Lt opt war..	20	19⅝	20
5 Elec Share	17⅝	16	16
2 Electric Share pf..	75	70	70
•1 EmpGas&F 8%pf..	95	95	95
3 Empire Pow	36	36	36
5 Empire P Ser	18	17	18
3 Employ Reinsur ..	24½	24½	24½
4 Eng Gold Mines ..	1	⅞	1
1 Eng Pub Ser war..	15½	15½	15½
81 Evans Wallo Lead	5⅛	4	5⅛
F			
1 Fageol Mot	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 Fchild Aviation A.	5	5	5
2 Falcon Lead Min..	⅛	⅛	⅛
2 Fandango Corp ...	1	1	1
2 Fedders Mfg A ...	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 Federal Screw	36	35¼	36
7 Fiat rcts	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
2 Fiat deb rts	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
21 Financial Invest ..	7½	5	7½
4 F'stone Tire&Rub..	33	32¼	32¼
2 First Nat Cop	⅜	⅛	⅜
2 Florida P&L7%pf .102		100	102
3 Fokker Aircraft ..	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
13 Foltis Fisher	10⅞	10¼	10⅞
19 FordMotCanadaA..	25⅜	24½	25
†50 Ford Motor Can B	31½	31¼	31¼
5 Ford Mot France..	8	7⅝	7⅝
25 Ford Motor Ltd...	12	11⅛	11¼
3 Founda Foreign A	5½	5	5½
9 Fourth Natl Inv...	34	32½	32½
42 Fox Theater A....	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
2 Franklin Mfg Co..	23	22	23
G			
7 Gen Am Inv Co...	12	11	11⅜
2 Gn Am Inv pf....	77	74⅜	74⅜
10 Gen Bak	4¼	4	4¼
4 Gen Bak pf.....	54⅜	53½	54
3 GenElecLtd reg...	10⅝	10½	10½
70 Gen Empire.....	20½	20½	20½
2 GenFireproofing...	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
6 Gen Gas&El A....	18	16½	17¾
2 Gen Ldy Mach....	13	12½	13
14 GenRealty&Util...	15½	12¼	12½
2 GenRealty&Util pf	78	78	78
2 GenTheaterEq vtc.	29⅜	29½	29½
5 GleanerCombHar n.	20½	20⅜	20½
3 GlenAldenCoal ...112		111¾	112
4 GlobeUnderwriters	15	14⅜	14⅜
9 Gold Coin.....	¼	¼	¼
38 GoldSealElec.....	6¼	5½	6
2 GoldbergStores....	6½	6½	6½
2 GoldenCnterMin...	4⅝	4	4⅝
1 Goldfield Cons....	½	½	½
41 GoldmanSachs.....	40⅜	40	40
2 Gotham Knitbac ..	2⅞	2¾	2¾
2 Graymur	32	31⅛	31⅛
2 Gt A & P new...217½		210½	210½
5 Gt Lakes St pt pd	62	55	62
1 Gt Lakes St Cod..	53	53	53
1 Groc Store Prvtc.	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ground Grip pf ..	20	20	20
2 Guardian Inv	42	40	40
2 Guardian Inves	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
11 Gulf Corp Pa....136¼		132⅜	132⅜
H			
3 Hall Print	23⅝	23	23
1 Hap Candy St A.	1½	1½	1½
11 Haygart Corp	35	33	33
1 Hecla Min	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Hollinger Gold M.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
2 Homaokia Oil	2	2⅞	3
1 Horn & H pf	99½	99½	99½
23 Hudson May M&S	10⅞	10	10
8 Humble G & R	81¾	81	81
4 Hydro El Serv ..	35	33⅜	34
15 Hygrade Food	12¾	11⅛	11⅞
I			
•2 Illinois Pipe L ..267½		262	262
2 Imp Chem	6½	6½	6½
12 Imp Oil Can new	28⅜	28	28⅜
2 Indian Ter Oil....	20	19¼	19⅝
3 Indiana Pipe n	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
1 Indust Fin ctf....	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
4 Insull Util.....	48¼	47⅜	47⅝
•1 Insull Util 2pf....	84½	84½	84½
1 Ins Co Nor Am....	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
6 Insurance Sec.....	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 Insurance Shres A	13	13	13
1 Intercoast Trade..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
45 Intercon Petrol....	⅞	¾	¾
1 Inter Perfume....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
13 Internat Pet.....	21¼	20⅞	21
3 Int Holding & Inv	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3 Inter Superpow....	39	37	37
8 Inter Util B.....	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
6 Interstate Equities	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞
2 Inters Eq cvt pf..	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞
1 Interstate Hosiery	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
4 Iron Cap Copper..	4	3	4
3 Irving Air Chute..	15⅜	15	15⅜
2 Intal Superpow A.	12	11½	11½
J			
1 Jonas Naumburg..	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞
K			
12 Kirby Pet.....	2⅛	2	2
1 Kirsch pf.....	18¼	18¼	18⅜
1 Knott Corp.....	26	26	26
10 Kolster Prandes..	2	2	2
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec ..	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 Lky Fdy & Mach..	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
3 Land Co Florida..	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2 Leh Coal & Navi..101		100	100
17 Lehman Corp	74⅞	70½	70½
6 Deonard Oil	2⅞	2¼	2⅛
2 Libby McN & Llb..	17	16⅝	17
3 Lily Tulip Cup	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜
2 Lion Oil	20	20	20
10 Loew's deb rts	16¾	13	13
13 Lone Star Gas new	32¾	31	31
8 Long Isl Light....	45⅝	44	45⅜
25 Louisiana L & E..	4⅜	3⅝	4
M			
1 McMarr Stores	25	25	25
5 Magdalena Syndic..	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Mapes Cons Mfg..	37	37	37
3 Marconi Int Mar..	9⅞	9	9
25 Marine Midland ..	38½	35¼	36½
1 Marion Stm Shov.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
55 Mavis Bottling Co	1⅝	1⅝	1½
2 May Floore Assoc	50⅜	49	49
1 McCord Rad B....	16	15⅝	15⅝
5 Memphis Nat Gas.	12⅞	12	12
2 Merch&Mfg Sec A.	21¼	21	21¼
2 Merritt Ch & Scott	18	18	18
1 Mesabi Irno N4N4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Metal & Min.....	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
5 Metro Ch Stores ...	38	38	38
46 Mid West Util	22¾	22	22¾
2 Mid W Ut pf new	103⅞	102½	103⅞
3 Midland Co	55½	55½	55½
1 Midvale Co	45¼	45¼	45¼
2 Mo Kansas Pipe L	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
2 Montecatini deb rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 Moore Drop Fge A	50½	50½	50½
5 Mountain Gulf Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
7 Mountain Prod	8½	8⅛	8½
N			
1 Nat Family Sts pf	20	20	20
1 Nat Food Prod A	21	21	21
2 Nat Fuel&Gas (1)	26½	26½	26½
9 Nat Investors....	18	16½	16½
2 Nat Rub Mach (2)	20	18⅜	20
2 NatTradeJol (2½)	7	7	7
4 Nat Trans (1¾G)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Nat Union Radio	10	8⅛	8⅛
1 Nevada Cal Elec..	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
6 NBradford (½)..	2⅝	2½	2½
1 NEPower (2)	110	110	110
1 NE Pow pf (6)...	89	89	89
1 NY J Zinc new (3G)	69	69	69
17 Newmont M (4A)	134⅞	125	129
1 Newport Co	28	28	28
1 NQuincyMins(.10)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2 N Y Auction (1½)	11	10	10
1 NY&HdRosr(2½G)	14	14	14
5 NYInvestors (1.20)	27	26	26
1 NY Invest	5½	5	5
4 NY Invest war.	5⅛	5	5
†25 NY Tel 6½% pf	111⅞	111⅝	111⅞
220 Niagara Hud P..	14¾	14¾	14¾
33 Niagara H P A w	4⅞	4⅛	4½
4 Niag Hud P B w.	8¾	8	8⅝
12 Niagara Shares ..	22	21⅞	22
9 Niles Bem Pond ..	29⅞	28	28¼
2 Noma Elec	15	14½	14½
8 Noranda Mines .	35⅞	34½	34⅝
114 North Am Avia ..	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
2 North Cent Tex ..	7½	7½	7½
30 No Indiana P S pf	91	91	91
4 No States Pow A	135	132	135
2 Nowest Eng	20⅜	20	20
2 Novadel Agene ..	20¼	20	20
1 Ohio Brass B ..	71	71	71
41 Ohio Cop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15 Ohio Oil	68½	68	68
7 Oil Stocks A	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 •Outboard Mot A	11½	11⅛	11⅛
2 Outboard Mot B.	4⅞	4¼	4½
3 Pacific G&9 1pf..	25	25	25
3 Pac West Oil	14½	14⅜	14⅜
3 Pandem Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
11 Pantepec Oil Venz	3¼	3¼	3¼
9 Paramount Cab ...	12½	12	12
1 Para F Lasky new	27	27	27
2 Parmelee Trans ..	16⅞	16	16⅞
†110 Penn Oh Ed pr pf.103½		103	103½
1 Penn P&L 7% pf..107⅜		107⅜	107⅜
158 Pennroad Corp	17	16⅝	16⅝
24 Pennroad rts cash.	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Penn Wat & Po..	80	80	80
1 Peo Lt Pow A	33½	33½	33½
†50 Pepperell Mfg	90	90	90
2 Perryman El	9½	7¼	9½
14 Petroleum Corp	20¼	19¾	20¼
1 Pick Barth Co pf...	11	10	10
3 Pierce Governor ..	16	14	14
10 Pilot Rad A	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
13 Pitney Bowes new.	14⅞	13¼	13¼
2 Pitts Lke Erie Ry.	115	115	115
•2 Plymouth Oil	26⅞	26	26
11 Premier Gold (.24)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
28 Prince & Whitely .	9	8½	8⅝
1 Pratt & Lamb (4)	55	55	55
8 Prudential Invest .	14⅞	14¾	14¾
†10 Puget S Pw pf (6)	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Q			
1QRS Co	20	20	20
R			
3 Rainbow L Pr A..	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Rainbow L Pr B..	7¼	7	7
5 Red Warrior	⅛	⅛	⅛
6 Reiter Foster (.10)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
6 Reliable St (1¼F)	15	15	15
1 Reliance Manage .	21	21	21
1 Repetti Candy	1	1	1
1 Reynolds Metal n	25	25	25
2 Rich Radiator	3	2⅜	2⅜
1 Rich O Cal pf(1¾)	19½	19½	19½
23 Roan Ant Cop ...	31	28⅞	30
2 Rockind L&P tr ct	22	21½	21½
5 Roosevelt Field ..	5	5	5
3 Ross Stores	3	3	3
3 Ruberoid Co (4)..	53	50⅝	51
Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
3 Russek's Fifth Ave	19	18	19
S			
146 St Regis Paper...	20¼	19	19¼
2 St Regis Pa pf..	96	95	95
5 Salt-Creek Cons .	2	1⅞	1⅞
11 Salt-Creek Prod .	10⅞	10	10⅞
1 Schletter & Zand.	32½	32½	32½
2 Segal Lock	7½	7	7
19 Selected Indust ..	10⅛	9⅝	10
2 Selectd I 2nd pd.	59⅜	58½	58½
4 Sentry Saf Control	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛
2 Shattuck Denn ..	8⅞	8½	8½
14 Shenandoah	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝
7 Shenandoah pf	23¾	22¾	22¾
3 Sierra Pac El rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜
10 Silica Gel Crp ctfs	16⅞	15⅝	15⅞
†90 Singer Mfg 460		460	460
3 Singer Mfg Ltd..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Sisto Financial ..	20	15½	16½
1 Solar Ref	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
25 Sonora Prod	2	1⅞	2
1 Southeast Pow ..	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 So Cal Ed B pf..	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛
1 So Cal Ed C pf..	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
2 So Penn Oil	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
6 Southern Corp	7	6⅞	7
2 Southern Pine L..	21	21	21
2 Southland Royal..	12	12	12
3 Southwest Gas U.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
†150 Sowest Penn Pipe.	49½	49½	49½
12 Span & G rcts ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 Spiegel May St pf	61⅜	61	61
2 Stand G & E pf...102		101⅛	101⅛
85 Stand Oil Ind	52⅝	51⅜	52
11 Stand Oil Ky	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝
†50 Stand Oil of Ohio	87½	85½	87½
2 Stand P & L.....	88	80	80
5 Stand Oil Kans ..	29⅝	28¼	28¼
4 Stand Silver Lead	⅞	⅞	⅞
3 Steel Spring.....	26	25	25¼
1 •Stromb Carlson..	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
47 Stutz Mot Car Am	5½	4⅝	5
2 Sun Invest pf....	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞
6 Superheater	32	32	32
150 †Swift & Co.....124½		124½	124½
8 Swift Int.....	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
2 Syrac Wash M B..	11	10⅛	10⅛
T			
2 Taggart Corp....	20¼	20	20
3 Tampa El	50⅛	49	49
1 Taylor Mill.....	23	23	23
2 Teck Hugh Gold..	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Tenn E Pw 7%pf.103		103	103
3 Third Nat Inv...	30	25⅛	25⅛
3 Thompson Prod A	23	22	22
2 Thomps Starrett..	8½	8⅜	8½
1 Thomps Star pf..	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
3 Tishman Realty..	42

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: SAMUEL PEPYS (Peeps).

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English public servant and writer, the prince of diarists. He was the son of one John Pepys, a tailor of Salisbury Court, near St. Bride's Churchyard in London. The worthy tailor, bringing up a large family, was yet able to give his fifth child an education at St. Paul's School and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Having taken his degree, Pepys was early married to the spirited Elizabeth, daughter of a French Huguenot refugée. Through his cousin, Edward Montague, later Earl of Sandwich, he was offered a clerkship in the Navy Office, though it was rumored that he had small acquaintance with the multiplication table. However, he could apply himself to the task in hand, so that through all his years at the Admiralty, as well as in the various other public offices which he held, Pepys was a useful official.

But it is neither with Pepys, the able official, Pepys, the respected and substantial London householder, nor Pepys, the musician, that posterity is concerned; rather with Pepys, the diarist. For something more than nine years he kept a secret record of his innermost thoughts, an honest confession of his deeds wise or foolish. And it is certain that he never expected other eyes to travel across those pages of shorthand. To the fact that the diary was secret, was full and was entirely honest, is owed its extraordinary vitality, its unconscious humor, its vivid picture of London society during the Restoration period. As an authority has pointed out, here is one book which may properly be called unique; for it is in a peculiar degree a portrait of the man himself—a hard worker and occasionally a riotous participant in the pleasures of the age, a man kindly and generous with all his weaknesses. Had the diary in its six volumes not been deciphered by the Rev. John Smith between the years 1819 and 1822, Pepys would have been remembered as a public servant and as historian of the Navy; but one of the most engaging personalities in all literature would have been overlooked.

A Word a Day

Expectation

This word expresses a forward looking, and Webster emphasizes the constructive implication when he adds: "grounds upon which something excellent is expected to happen; prospect of anything good to come." Let us, then, use "expectation" only when thinking of good.

Our word goes back to the Latin *ex*, "out," and *spectare*, "to look," and the words when combined in *expectare* expressed the mental process of looking for, awaiting.

"Expectation" is a stronger word than "anticipation," for the former implies some ground or reason for considering the event as likely to happen; the latter does, however, convey the thought that the looking forward is being done in such a way as to realize to oneself what is to come, as "We have anticipated the pleasure of your visit." "Hope" adds to "expectation" the implication of fervent desire.

Particular attention should be drawn to a rather common error with regard to the word "expect." Futurity is the essence of the word: there is no dealing with the past. It is obvious, therefore, that one cannot properly say, for instance, "I expect she arrived last night."

Ex-pec-ta'-tion is accented on the third syllable and is pronounced as though spelled eks-pek-ta'-shun, in which each *e* is as in *end*, *a* as in *late*, *u* as in *circus*.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God: for my expectation is from him." (Psalms 62:5.)

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How many English people visited France on the record day this year?—*World's Great Capitals* 20
2. What is the annual school budget for New York City?—*Odds and Ends* 20
3. How many operatic performances are given during the year in Berlin?—*Music Page* 20
4. How should ceilings and roofs of houses be supported, according to a French builder?—*Housing Article.* 20
5. What is humhuhhumunkununkuaakunaa? — *Random Ramblings* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

DO GOOD *with what thou hast; or it will do thee no good.*—WILLIAM PENN

Odds and Ends

Unripe Is Unsatisfactory

The United States Department of Agriculture says that growers of avocados, oftentimes incorrectly referred to as "alligator pears," would do well to send the fruit to market in printed wrappers which would instruct the purchaser in its use and emphasize that the fruit should not be served or eaten until it is soft throughout.

Atlanta Constitution: Just as we are relieving traffic by parking cars in vacant spaces the planes come along and take over the areas for landing fields.

Play Areas

The United States Public Health Service says that grammar school buildings should be planned to allow at least 50 square feet of play area for each pupil.

Los Angeles Times: An advertising agent is a man who can make the same old stuff sound like something much better.

Chicago Stockyards

Chicago has the largest stockyards in the United States. Last year it received about 16,700,000 head of live stock.

Augusta (Kan.) Gazette: "I felt as out of place as a pair of cotton stockings at college," reported a humiliated girl the other day.

Handkerchiefs

Approximately 40,000,000 dozen handkerchiefs are manufactured yearly in the United States.

Macaroni Origin

Macaroni is said to have been brought from China and introduced into Europe by the Germans, from which source the Italians learned of it. The method of manufacturing it was considered to be a great secret at the time.

Detroit News: A new mechanical cotton picker is said to be a success in every particular except shuffling on the levee.

Population Increase

The population of continental United States is increasing at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 persons annually, or about one person every 23 seconds.

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: The average length of a whale has been found to be [illegible] which, when seen in the water, approximates several city blocks.

The Smallest Rose

What is believed to be the smallest rose in the world was recently exhibited in London. When in full bloom its flowers are the size of a small buttercup.

Arkansas Gazette: If what the style makers say is true, those who are selling skirts short should hurry to cover.

Airplane Speeds

The speed records of the Schneider Cup races for airplanes this year were more than seven times as fast as they was in 1913—the first year of the race.

The Children's Corner

A Strange Letter

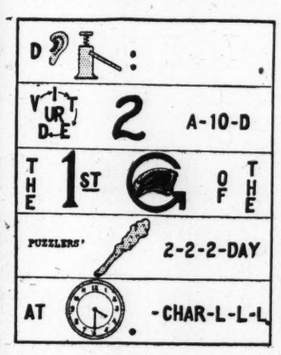
BRR-R-R-ING! Brr-r-r-ing!

"Oh, Jack, there's the doorbell ringing. Will you please answer it? I think it must be the postman."

Jack's mother was busy with her baking, but was obliged to stop for a moment when Jack rushed breathlessly into the kitchen waving an envelope.

"It's for me!" he cried, and, tearing open the envelope, he pulled out the letter. But what a strange letter it was.

"I wonder if someone is trying to play a joke on me," he said. "This looks more like a puzzle than a letter," and he showed it to his mother.



Jack's Invitation to the Puzzlers' Club.

Jack had often solved the puzzles he found in the Monitor, and many times Mother had helped him when one seemed especially difficult.

"Yes, Jack, it certainly looks like a puzzle. Let us see if we can solve it," and leaving her baking for a few minutes she and Jack tried to puzzle out the strange letter.

"Let's see," Jack said. "First there is the letter 'D,' and then a picture of an ear. Why, that would make the word 'Dear,' and right after it is a jack like Daddy uses when he has a flat tire. That would be just like my name. Yes, that's it—'Dear Jack!'"

The next word kept Jack thinking for quite a while. Finally Mother gave him a hint.

"You see, around the outside in the direction of the little arrows it reads 'VITED,' and in the middle are the letters 'UR.' In other words, the 'UR' is 'in' the 'VITED.'"

"Oh! I know now," shouted Jack. "That is 'You are invited.' That sounds good. Let's see what comes next. A figure two, and then 'A—ten—D.' Oh, that's easy—'You are invited to attend—'"

"The first," supplied Mother, but hesitated on the next word. "That looks like a piece of meat in the letter 'G,' she said.

"Why, that would be the word 'meeting,' Mother, don't you see? 'meat—in—G,' meeting." And Jack read on, "'You are invited to attend the first meeting of the puzzlers'—Now I wonder why that word 'puzzlers' is in such small print?"

"Perhaps," said Mother, who had been looking ahead, "it means 'Little Puzzlers,' for the next is a picture of a club."

"Oh, good!" exclaimed Jack, "I have an invitation to join The Little Puzzlers' Club," and in a moment he had figured out that the meeting was to be held on Tuesday at 4:30. It took him only a short time to decide that the invitation had come from his chum, Charles.

"I can hardly wait until Tuesday, Mother," said Jack. "I wonder what the club will be like. I think I'll take over that puzzle that Uncle Ned sent me, so that I can have some fun with the boys, watching them try to solve it."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Ice" Puzzle:
Mice, rice, advice, spice, twice, slice, price, thrice.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Met a man on Maple Avenue today and I said to myself-"Hm-m, I don't remember seeing him before"
And I took a sniff or two at his heels and said "Yes, he's a stranger, all right"
SNIFF
So I wiggled my tail at him to see if he liked dogs
And he said, "Hello pup", and seemed very friendly
So I decided he did and trotted along and kept him company for a block or two

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Let Brotherly Love Continue'

Durban, Natal, S. Af.

TOMMY, the Indian head waiter at a hotel here, has been unable to perform his duties recently, so his cousin Freddy took over the job.

At the end of the month when the wages were being paid, the manager (who had expressed her practical sympathy by sending soup and custards to Tommy) remarked that she was sorry for Tommy with no money coming in and a wife and five children to keep.

"Oh, that is all right, madam," said Freddy quite naturally. "I told Tommy that I would do his work for him so long as he was away, but, of course, I give him the wages and all of the tips; you see, he's my cousin."

The Surprise

(From the Children's Newspaper)
London

A MAN back from India has been telling his friends about an incident that took place on the voyage.

One morning all the passengers found this message on the breakfast menu:

"The captain has a surprise for you today."

Everybody was excited. What could it be? A concert, a fire drill?

Soon they found that the liner was being taken right out of her course to give them a wonderful view of the coast of Sicily. It was a lovely day, and the passengers crowding the side kept exclaiming with delight as the beautiful land unfolded before them. Not the least of their pleasures was the sight of Stromboli, the great volcano.

As they went down to luncheon they all agreed that it had been a delightful morning. Then they took up their menu cards and read a second message from the captain:

"Please show your gratitude for the gift of sight by giving generously to help the blind."

And a certain famous charity reaped a great harvest that day.

Two Dogs

(From the Indianapolis News)
Greensburg, Ind.

A FAITHFUL dog stood guard over his prostrated master, Roy Cruser, who had fallen from a tree, while another dog hastened to bring help. Arriving at the home of a farmer near by, the dog succeeded in making Kenneth Low understand by his barking that something was wrong.

Low followed the animal to where Cruser was lying, but was unable to assist the youth because of the threatenings of the dog which stood guard. Low then hastened to the Cruser home, returning with a member of the family. On seeing the father of his master, the dog permitted the youth to be cared for.

In Lighter Vein

Passing Show

Wife: "A poor woman came today to ask for old clothes."
Husband: "What did you give her?"
Wife: "That old suit you have had for ten years and the dress I bought last month."

An Ideal Exam.

What is the capital of the United States?
Who discovered America?
How long did the 40-year war last?
What countries fought in the Spanish-American War?
To what point was the California gold rush made?
What is the shape of a circle?
Who made Lincoln's Gettysburg address?
Who invented the Ford?
In what year was the gold rush of '49 made?
How many sides has a triangle?—*Unidentified clipping.*

The Den!

Architect: "And how many windows do you want in your den?"
Mr. Meek: "I must have at least four."
Architect: "But why so many for a den?"
Mr. Meek: "Well, my wife likes to have plenty of light for her sewing."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Not for Reading

"Have you read any good books lately?"
"No; I haven't had time for it. You see, I'm a book reviewer."—*Judge.*

Her Position

Usher (to cool, dignified lady): "Are you a friend of the groom?"
The Lady: "Indeed, no! I'm the bride's mother."—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Nation's Business

IN HIS announcement of the conferences with leaders in industry, agriculture and labor to be held at Washington this week, President Hoover said:

> Any lack of confidence in the economic future or the basic strength of business in the United States is foolish. Our national capacity for hard work and intelligent cooperation is ample guaranty of the future.

The Christian Science Monitor today begins publication of telegrams from the chief executives of a number of the great industrial, commercial, and financial institutions of the United States relative to the condition of their own companies, the volume of business they are doing, and their outlook for the coming year. It is a significant fact that practically every response to the Monitor's inquiry from these eminent leaders voices precisely the view quoted above from the President's announcement.

Both the President and these leaders lay stress upon the fact that the stock market is at best only relatively a small part of what constitutes American business. When taken over long periods of time the stock market does unquestionably reflect business conditions. Its quotations serve as an index to the prosperity or adversity experienced at the moment by the companies whose securities are there listed for sale. But now and again, as in the last two or three years, some influence, sinister or irresponsible, affects this orderly registration of the business barometer, either by forcing prices to too high a level or by suddenly depressing them. Doubt and mistrust in the minds of small investors, frequently fomented and enhanced by the systematic campaigns of those who find profit in forcing stock prices down, lead to such panics as Wall Street has recently experienced. That a panic of such proportions should have occurred and should have inflicted upon tens of thousands of small investors cruel and almost unbearable losses, while the industry and commerce of the Nation at the same time was going on unaffected, is a sufficient proof that the stock market and the industry of the United States operate in the main in separate compartments.

It is a fortunate thing, nevertheless, that at this moment the President of the United States should have seen fit to take steps toward the restoration of public confidence by the conference which he has called at the capital. And we think, likewise, that it is a happy thing that so large a number of the responsible heads of great business enterprises should have responded with such frankness to the Monitor's appeal for information that might allay public apprehension. It is proper to call attention to the fact that the dispatches printed in today's Monitor are not mere expressions of opinion as to the future course of business. They are not optimistic and glittering generalities concerning the business situation as a whole. Each of the gentlemen testifying offers specific evidence as to the condition of his own industry.

From the consensus of all, one gains a definite understanding of the essential stability of American business today. In but few lines of industry are cancellations of orders or a reduced volume of business reported. The one general interest which seems to be an exception to this rule is the building and construction business. Yet even here those who are in a position to speak feel that the crash in the market, deplorable as it may be, will have the result of releasing for investment in building loans, mortgages and the like aids to construction, sums of money that of late have been tied up in the effort to gain the larger speculative profits offered in Wall Street.

It is an old, old phrase now that a man who is a bear on the United States is a fool. Even in the face of the almost unprecedented loss of confidence in the counters of the Wall Street game, this rule still applies to any estimate put upon the stability and the assured progress of the productive industries of the United States. The strength of the Nation rests in its almost unparalleled capacity for producing actual wealth. Neither that capacity nor the wealth which it produces are permanently affected by flurries in the financial district.

A Revolt Against Padded Books

THE campaign recently launched in England against the publication of biographies and books of reminiscences of a size that is all too transparently swelled to suit the exorbitant prices demanded for them has apparently already achieved no small measure of success. For, following unmistakable signs of public disapproval of such costly and ponderous volumes, a number of English circulating libraries, it is reported, have just announced their intention to bar from their shelves all books above the price of thirty shillings.

Though padding is by no means a modern manifestation, the growth in the annual output of books in nearly every country has undoubtedly given it a strong fillip. Not that authors are as a rule particularly keen on being verbose or pompous. But publishers, it is averred, not infrequently find it necessary to swell the bulk of certain books in order to make them more attractive to the customer who regards size as the criterion of a book's worth. For books, it will be admitted, are still widely regarded as luxuries rather than necessities, and only to comparatively few do they become true companions.

In books of little popularity, the urge for padding, it is alleged, is almost irresistible, especially where the authors, though famed for erudition in their particular field of study, are unknown to the public. It is well to remember, however, that with the spread of serious reading the number of people who are attracted by the dimensions of a book and not by its contents is bound to diminish. When this change in the popular attitude toward books is brought about padding will no longer be pursued for its own sake.

Education—A Way Out for India

THE establishment of a sound educational system is the more essential to India now that its feet have been set on the way toward democratic self-government. At present but a small percentage of the population has the power to vote, and for any real advance a broader franchise is required. For this reason the Indian Statutory Commission, presided over by Sir John Simon, called to its assistance an Auxiliary Committee on the Growth of Education in India with Sir Philip Hartog as chairman. This committee has now presented its report, which pictures an unsatisfactory state of affairs and proposes reforms.

In future, education must be treated as part of the operation of nation building, while in the past it has been allowed to grow along the lines of least resistance. A Western nation, dealing with a vast Oriental population, very naturally in the first instance gave the people what they would accept, and did not press forward too vigorously those things, however excellent, which would arouse hostility. Certain classes in the towns, and the trading castes in rural areas, took advantage of the opportunities given them, but agriculturists and artisans for the most part have stayed too long in the ignorance that they themselves desired. As to the depressed classes, the combination of their own apathy and the definite discouragement of higher castes who resented their presence in the general schools have stood in their way, so that but for the missionaries their position would be even worse than it is.

In a land of caste the unevenness of education has accentuated the hostility between class and class. The great agricultural tribes, while scorning education for themselves, have resented the enormous advantages gained by the moneylending and shopkeeping clans, economically their opponents, who have been able to crowd into the professions and to seize the lion's share of official posts. It is satisfactory to note that this situation is now recognized, and in the Punjab, at any rate, where the ministers in the new reformed Government have a mandate from the agricultural party, real progress has been made in recent years.

The difficulties in the path are many, for even vernacular education is frequently imparted in languages which are not really the mother tongues of the pupils. Thus a child in northern India may learn in class Urdu, the language of the Mogul camps, and talk to his parents in the dialect of the locality. Further, unless the women are educated it is generally agreed that it is hardly possible to evolve an intelligent nation capable of managing itself on democratic lines. With the exception of the Parsees, the Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians, however, the people have been against the education of women.

The Government of India has not bettered things since the introduction of the reforms by abandoning central control over education in favor of provincial ministers, or by allowing the Indian Education Service, largely British in personnel, to become extinct. The Hartog Committee has not minced matters, and the decisions that must be taken on its report are of vital importance. An able Indian, Yusuf Ali, has pointed out that the strong disruptive tendencies in India—community set apart from community, classes from masses, town from country, industry from agriculture, people from the Administration—may be remedied by the unifying influence of education, which reaches the people as a whole.

Why Not a Convention Merger?

WHILE the merger movement is on in industry, it might be extended to conventions. There are so many of them. Awkwardly enough, one is sometimes supposed to be in the East for the annual meeting of the Fraternal Order of Xebecs when business ties require him to be in the West for the convention of the Associated Soap Shape Makers. If fewer and bigger business units are desirable, the same may perhaps be said of conventions.

A convention of conventions might serve. All could meet at one place at one time. Nothing more would be needed than to put a roof over the state. Then each delegate could attend all the conventions he wanted, and after that the country could go back to work.

Such a scheme would put convention-going on a grander scale. As it is, nobody pays any attention to Jones when he flits off to his annual meetings. Maybe, if he is going to the Xebecs, he draws an indulgent smile from his neighbors. But were all the conventions to be consolidated, Jones would obtain the deference the announcement merited when he proclaimed: "I am going to the convention of conventions!"

The Toy Maker

WITH the season approaching when the children rise in joyous response to the tintinnabulations of the bells, there is great activity in the workshop where the toy maker is turning out his wares as fast as the wag-at-the-wa' clock can tick. Just before Jack Frost puts a nip in the air the orders go out for toys, more toys, and the trade—the only trade the children know—begins to stock up Teddy bears, lions of tin and horses of wood, fire engines, automobiles, trucks, ships that sail the Sea of the Bathtub, grotesque figures in baggy trousers and loose coats, and a miniature city of dwellings of all types—one-roomed houses with gardens and flowers abloom right through to spacious mansions ready for occupancy by the tiny families that inhabit the Island of Lilliput.

In the quaint village of Henniker, N. H., there is a veritable Caleb Plummer making toys, alone, in a pastoral setting in harmony with his profession. Set in a field, his shop is unpretentious, and is so hidden from the main street that visitors arrive at the entrance without knowing they are even near it. There he may be found coaxing a curious look into a bovine countenance, or adjusting the pedals on a "baby grand" that plays a tune for three minutes without winding. His is an art not to be despised, for he draws his inspiration from the fount of nature. And if his tools, old gluepot and paint cans made from discarded tins bespeak a thin margin of profit, they also reveal a resourcefulness and a turn for thrift of which any New Englander might be proud.

But whether the toys come from the humble shop in the field or the throbbing factory of the great city, where labor-saving machinery turns out carts by the hundreds, there is the same joy for the child, whose heart gladdens at the sight of a doll in bright silks and spangled shoes, or a merry-go-round where the horses prance as they are wont to do in the greater ring of the circus. Hail to the season of toys! Banish the day when the playing of children makes the elder frown!

Tariff Making, Old and New

THERE is no sound reason for anyone to become excessively impatient at the extended deliberation which the United States Senate is giving to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill. Even a casual glance at American tariff history shows that this measure is being advanced toward enactment as rapidly as most of its predecessors, notwithstanding the fact that today the perplexities of tariff revision are vastly more exacting than in earlier years.

The McKinley Act of 1890, for example, occupied Congress for nine months; the Wilson Act of 1894 was in process one year before it became law; the Dingley Act of 1897 required seven months before it was passed, the Payne-Aldrich Act of 1899, six months. In the case of the Underwood Act of 1913, nine months were necessary for its enactment, and by the time President Harding signed the Fordney-McComber Act of 1922, one year and eight months had elapsed in its preparation, the Senate debate itself continuing more than four months.

Despite the sense of chaos and futility which marked senatorial discussion of the Hawley-Smoot bill several days ago, the prospects of the enactment of a tariff measure substantially in accord with the views of the President are today considerably brighter. The relentless debate which the Senate is devoting to the tariff is bringing forth a measure in which the rates at least are much closer to Mr. Hoover's original recommendation than were those of the bill which emerged from the House of Representatives last May. For this the Senate should be commended rather than condemned.

A statesmanlike compromise between the Senate and the House should be forthcoming—a compromise in which the advocates of the debenture and the opponents of the executive tariff commission would yield their position in return for a well-earned victory on lower rates.

Pflugscharen, Not Swords

A RECENT instance in Washington illustrates the curious effect that modern means of communication are having upon public opinion, particularly where there is a spokesman who is able to dramatize an important issue. It happened that the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt was passing the evening at the home of a brother journalist when the conversation turned to radios, and straightway the family set was switched on. Suddenly the room was filled with the familiar voice of the President of the United States.

The listeners who had tapped the ether and inadvertently found a President's voice heard Mr. Hoover in far-away Kentucky urge additional waterway appropriations of $20,000,000, and add:

> This annual increase is equal to the cost of one-half of one battleship.
>
> If we are so fortunate as to save this annual outlay on naval construction as the result of the forthcoming naval conference in London, nothing could be a finer or more vivid conversion of swords to plowshares.

To the German newspaperman these phrases sang like so many headlines. He promptly sat down and wrote a brief dispatch. "You have seen what the radio can do; now see what the cable can do," he said. In the next mail from Germany he was gratified to find his judgment sustained and the President's statement leading the paper under the headline, "Pflugscharen, Nicht Schwerter" (plowshares, not swords)! A simple, elemental lesson of this sort rings true in all languages. And today there are the radios and the cables to spread it over the world.

Editorial Notes

A comment made by Sir Herbert Nield at the Middlesex Sessions upon the number of casualties and fatalities in Britain through motor mishaps deserves wide recognition. "I should not be surprised," he said, "if a person driving a car is not eventually prohibited from taking any alcohol whatever within a reasonable time of driving the car." And he added that it ought to be, and in many cases to his knowledge is, a sine qua non that a chauffeur be a total abstainer.

By putting all available army motortrucks at the disposal of the United States Post Office Department during the Christmas rush, the United States Department of War not only is helping another department, but also is showing that the United States Army may well be employed in good peace-time work.

"Mental disarmament" was declared by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, in convention, to be the greatest problem confronting peace forces. That makes it simple—a job for every person, with himself.

Those parents who are continually decrying the younger generation might well heed the words of Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who says: "The more I see of parents, the more I wonder that so many children come out as well as they do."

How welcome the first snow flakes of winter—how welcome the last in the spring.

Lace for the Bride

I WAS a young reporter, then, and didn't know any better. How was I to know what wedding gowns are made of? Ask nine out of ten men how the bride was dressed, and they'll answer she was dressed in a kind of white stuff, and sort of fluffy. To me, a bride's gown, viewed as an ensemble, is a thing of beauty, but when it comes to giving a description of the materials, the way it was draped, and the lace—especially the lace—I am like the other nine men: a bride's gown is white and fluffy.

Moreover, the City Editor should have known better. On that hectic afternoon of the Gale-Peterson wedding, he summoned me to his desk and said:

"Go up to Miss Gale's house and get a description of her wedding gown. Needn't bother about the wedding. We'll handle that from here. Just get a description of the gown. This is the biggest thing that's happened here for weeks, so watch your step. Then hop over to the Armory and cover the food show, and on your way in, drop in at the Merchants Club and get a little advance story about the dry goods convention. I'm taking you off the police run for today. And get your stuff in as early as you can."

I, a police reporter, writing up a wedding gown!

* * *

For weeks the Gale-Peterson wedding had been the talk of the town. Two of the oldest and most aristocratic families were thus being brought together, and the smiling dowager Gale and the beaming dowager Peterson were arm and arm in their joy. Social mandates from the House of Gale or the House of Peterson were obeyed. I didn't know it on that frosty October afternoon as I mounted the steps of the Gale mansion in quest of a description of the bride's gown. I found it out later. To me a wedding was something that took place on the society page, and far from the laborious field of the police reporter.

I was ushered into the sanctum of the Gale modiste. "Ah, you have come about the wedding dress," she said. "It is lovely. It is a dream. I wish I could show it to you, but I cannot. It is not here."

This enthusiastic young person, proceeding on the belief that I knew all about wedding gowns, entered into a description, until I had a mental picture of Niagara Falls in winter. I took notes as fast as I could, as she rushed through flounces, gores, flares, shirrings, plaits, picotings, facings, and no end of highly technical terms. If she had said stir in the whites of half a dozen eggs and a pint of whipped cream, I would have stirred them in, because I recognized in this stitch mistress an authority, and would not have dared to question her word.

She told me a lot about the lace. It had come from some place away off across the sea, and had been worn by several famous people, and was very old and very precious and very beautiful. She wanted me to be sure to get the lace in. I got the lace in, all right, as you shall see, but I wondered rebelliously to myself why, when everything else was so spankingly new, they didn't get new lace. But as I said, this sewing person was an authority, and who was I, a mere police reporter, to say her nay? If she wanted old lace, old lace she should have, and lots of it.

* * *

It was later than usual when I got to the office that evening. The famous Gale-Peterson wedding was just then in progress, and all the town was standing by in rapt enjoyment. The City Editor called me over to his desk and told me to "rush that wedding 'ad' to the society desk." What he meant was that my bit was an addition to the wedding account, and that I must hurry it to the society editor. (Bless the society editor. I shall never forget her.)

I began to write. I started by saying that the gown was made of white satin. As I proceeded, something of the enthusiasm of the French modiste crept into my fingers as they gamboled over the typewriter keys. I saw the dress growing under my touch. I flounced it, and I gored it, and I flared it. I put embroidery here and there among the plaits, picotings and facings. I don't think I left out a word of all the vocabulary of the fashion plates that I had gathered in passing. The way I slashed into that white satin and draped it over the half column or so of space that had been allotted to me was a caution. I was in love with my subject and I didn't want to stop. Since they were big people I was determined to make this wedding gown in a big way, and I knew the bride would glow with joy when she read it.

Just at that moment I realized I had left off the ancestral lace. Here was something to be reckoned with. The lace must go in, even if I had to make the whole dress over. I searched my scrambled notes for the name of it. It was there, but I couldn't make it out. I had written it in such a hurry. From my scribblings it looked like blurkfus—no, that could not be it. Perhaps it was glucose—no, not that either. It seemed to begin with a T. Torps—. Not that either. Here was a pretty how-de-do. I sitting there with yards and yards of that very fine, very old, very ancestral, and very expensive lace, ready to put on the bride's dress, and I couldn't read my notes. And on top of that, the C. E. yelling for my copy.

It was too late to telephone to the Gale mansion. Everyone would be at the wedding, and the call would be properly ignored. I turned to Jack Morris, City Hall reporter, who occupied a desk next mine.

"Jack," I asked, "what kind of lace do they trim wedding dresses with?"

"Real lace," he answered.

"Sure, I know it's real lace," I said. "I got sense enough to know they don't put artificial lace on 'em, but what's the name of it? If you went into a store and asked for some lace to trim a bride's dress with, what kind would you ask for?"

"I wouldn't do such a fool thing," he answered.

And that's all the satisfaction I got from Jack Morris about lace. But I had an idea. While it was too late to go to a store and ask, I could look over the advertisements. So I looked in our paper and found the advertisement of a store that dealt exclusively in "fine linens and laces." That was meat for me. I read the advertisement over carefully. It seemed that every kind of lace was mentioned there except the kind I wanted. Ah, but down near the end was a name that sounded familiar. I looked up my notes and compared it, and said the word aloud two or three times. That was it. There could be no mistake. The C. E. was still calling: "Hey, rush that 'ad'!"

* * *

So I trimmed the bride's gown with torchon lace, and I spelled it with a capital T.

Men readers will probably stare at the word without comment. To them, like to me, torchon has a lofty sound.

Torchon . . . torchon. I liked the sound of the word . . . torchon. . . . The more I repeated it the more I felt it was a fitting fabric to drape over the lovely Miss Gale as she stood before the altar. Perhaps. No, not perhaps, but undoubtedly, women readers will disagree. To them torchon means another kind of lace. Ask them to tell you, men, I haven't the courage. All I know is that never was bride so dressed with lace as this one. She was literally covered with torchon. I had done the job up brown. White satin, pearls and—torchon lace.

When I had turned in my copy, and was on my way home late that night, I had misgivings about that wedding gown. I had a feeling that I had used too much lace. Perhaps I should have waited and seen the Society Editor about it. She would know. It was her business to dress brides. She did it every day and was never known to misplace an orange blossom. Well, the thing was done, and I was on my way home. I felt that I had written something good, and I was willing to stand on it.

There should be a dénouement to every story, and there shall be one to this. It came with breakfast next morning as my sister sailed into the room, waving a copy of the paper.

* * *

"Who wrote that description of Harriet Gale's wedding gown?" she almost shouted, her eyes glowing.

There was a piece of toast just passing the back of my tongue on the way down. It stopped. I realized then and there that I had put too much lace on that wedding dress. Torchon lace should not be used so lavishly. One doesn't get that kind of lace often, and one should be a little more—er—reserved in the use of it. I should have left off the bands around the bottom and not made it so lacy around the neck and bodice. I swallowed the toast with difficulty and pushed my plate back, appetite all gone. I was a little disturbed about the lace.

"Why," I answered, appearing as unconcerned as I could under the pressure, "what's the matter with it?"

"Nothing at all," she answered, and there was no doubt of her sincerity. "It's simply lovely—adorable. My, how I would like to have a wedding dress like that—satin and pearls and real lace—"

I pulled back my plate and called for more toast. I was beaming. I had written a masterpiece, and I wondered how many other girls had read it with shining eyes.

I was still enjoying the height of exuberance as I reached the office, not having stopped to look at the paper. Why should I read it? I had written it. I could read it at leisure and enjoyably later. I turned into the newsroom and saw a group of men and women standing in front of the bulletin board attached to one of the concrete pillars. There were loud guffaws from the men, and shrill peals from the women.

For the moment I paid no attention, but turned instinctively to a copy of the morning's paper and glanced at the description of the bride's dress. It was not my story! I glanced back at the bulletin board. There was something on it, set up in large type, and with fresh finger marks from the proof press. As I neared the fringe of the crowd, without being observed, I saw it was my account of the wedding dress. It was headed: "A Police Reporter Dresses the Bride." I turned suddenly and left the room.

F. H. W.

American Press, Pro and Con, on Food-Ship Immunity

Better Than Pact of Paris

MR. HOOVER proposes that in all wars, no matter what the cause, whether they be "public" wars or private wars, wars in defiance of treaties, or wars to uphold treaties, the weapon of starvation shall be forever renounced. This is the simplest, most dramatic, in some ways the most far-reaching, proposal made by any responsible person since the signing of the Pact of Paris. In its consequences, it may prove to be even more far-reaching because it is more specific and direct than the renunciation of war itself.—*World* (New York).

Humanizing War?

THE President's informal proposal that food ships in war time be given the free status of hospital ships appears to have more value as an aspiration than as a practical measure. . . .

Starvation of women and children, use of poison gas and all the other cruelties of war are apt to be practiced so long as men fight, regardless of prior treaty pledges. The only way to humanize war is to prevent war.—*New York Telegram.*

A Boon to Britain

PRESIDENT HOOVER did much more than express abhorrence of war, even while he emphasized the persistent need for national preparedness. In suggesting tentatively that ships carrying food have the same freedom and immunity at sea in war time as ships engaged in hospital service, he suggests a method that may conceivably eliminate some of the emotional barriers that still stand in England against proposals to limit the fighting power of the British Navy.—*Evening Ledger* (Philadelphia).

How Enforce It?

FINALLY, the proposal of the President that food ships be exempt from seizure—what of that? The lofty motive which prompted the suggestion is above question. But we all know that war has passed far beyond the point where it is an issue between armed forces. The whole people of a nation is in it, and a nation's life is at stake every time it goes to war. Can we then expect or demand that it will live by rules which imperil it when its very existence is in the balance? It isn't reasonable. And if we do demand it, we shall not get it—not by good will alone. Yet Mr. Hoover, speaking for America, offers nothing stronger than good will to enforce it.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

"Preposterous Situation"

THE effect of a rule immunizing food ships, carrying relief to women and children, would be as much as one belligerent saying to another: "We propose to destroy only your male population of fighting age, but we are willing that your nation should have means of carrying on the war to destroy us. You can have food, but you must not give it to your soldiers or sailors." This arrangement would require that each belligerent should have supervision over the distribution of food in the enemy country—a preposterous situation.—*Washington* (D. C.) *Post.*

Hoover's Thirteen Words

IT WAS not to the diplomats of the nations that President Hoover appealed but to the plain peoples of the earth, and he spoke plainly. The great climax of his address is in thirteen plain words, only two of which have more than one syllable: "Food ships should be made free of any interference in time of war." The fourteen points of President Wilson were not more impressive than these thirteen words of a President determined to do all that he can to establish definitely a reign of peace.—*Boston Herald.*

A New Sea Freedom

SHALL "the freedom of the seas" be a phrase or a reality? President Hoover startlingly proposes to transform a principle into a fact. His Armistice Day proposition to render all food ships immune from molestation in time of war will be discussed in every capital in the civilized world. The cause of disarmament would unquestionably be greatly advanced by the general acceptance of the Hoover principle.—*Plain Dealer* (Cleveland, O.).

An Incentive to War?

LET us make the endeavor to render the renunciation of war complete. But it is of no use to attempt a course which must be regarded as chimerical. And in considering such a proposition as this, must it not also be considered that immunity from food blockades might actually be an incentive to a nation to embark in war? The aggressive or imperialistic nation which sees starvation in the offing may well be restrained from going to war by that grim sight. Remove the danger of starvation, and you remove one of the restraints from war.—*Boston Transcript.*

Why Not Freedom of the Land?

FREE entry for food to blockaded countries clashes with the developments of modern war, in which nations engage, rather than armies, and in which it has become more and more difficult to distinguish between the old-time classifications of contraband. Should food also be transported from a neutral state across one belligerent's territory to another belligerent's territory, thus equalizing conditions on land and sea? Such a change of rules would greatly transform the character of war. But if the sea powers loosen their grip on food, why should the land powers not also loosen theirs? This is also a question which must be faced when the theory of blockade comes up for revision.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

"Impracticable"

TO ASK a belligereht to grant free passage to them (food ships) would be, as Admiral Mahan once wrote, very like asking the commanders of an army not to attack the communications or commissary supplies of hostile troops. But this suggestion of the President must be classed for the present with what he himself calls "academic questions." It is a fine impulse, on his part, which would have no application to a time of peace, and would doubtless be regarded as impracticable in time of war.—*New York Times.*